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WHOLE NO. 2168.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

MERRY DANCERS
AT MAKAWELI

Plantation Social on Kauai With a
Cotillion in Which Pretty
Favors Were Given.

A pleasant party was given at the
"Makaweli Plantation Social Hall," by
Mr. and Mrs. Morrison on Saturday
evening, April 7th, in honor of Mrs.
Cander and Miss Center, who are leav-
ing, after a most delightful visit, for
their home in Alameda. Everything
helped to make the evening most
pleasant—a bright moon, cool evening,
good music, decorations, supper and
many friends. About eighty were present.

After a program of nine dances supper
was served in an adjoining hall. A
cotillion after supper was the fea-
ture of the evening. It was led by Mr.
Danford and Miss Center, and consisted
of six pleasing figures, with pretty
favors, and was as much enjoyed by the
spectators as by the participants. The
hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne"
closed a very enjoyable evening.

Among those present were: Mr. and
Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T.
Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. Hofer, Dr. and
Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay,
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Conant, Mr. and Mrs.
Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. and
Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and
Mrs. Haswell, Captain and Mrs. Dasher,
Mr. and Mrs. Montheil, Mr. and Mrs.
Blackie, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs.
Maurer, Mrs. Center, Misses Ewart,
Center, Rice, Thatcher, Neal, Mahlum,
Whittington, Daisy Neal, Hastie, Men-
gler, Messrs. Danford, Fries, O'fergill,
N. Greig, Craik, Glennan, Hoole, Han-
sen, Flohr, Brandt, C. Gay, Hastie, J.
K. Burkitt, Campsie, A. Morrison, Hut-
ton, Shand, Ruddiman, Hoya, McGill,
Dr. Sandow, Rev. W. M. Massie, and
others.

ALL TO WIDOW.

By the will of Henry Waterhouse, Jr.,
which was admitted to probate yester-
day in the Circuit Court, the widow of
the deceased, Grace Dickey Waterhouse,
is made executrix, without bond.
The estate is valued at \$86,000,
of which \$20,000 is in land at corner
Nuuanu and School streets and \$66,000
in cash, sugar stock, notes and house-
hold furniture.

DIED.

TRASK—At Kakaako, Honolulu, 4:30
p. m. Sunday, April 15, 1900, Lucy
Trask, aged 12 years, daughter of
David Trask.

THE HAWAIIAN BILL IS MATERIALLY CHANGED

House Makes Various Surprising Amendments.

SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS

Land and Coolie Legislation—In Its Amended Form the Bill Passed By a Large Majority.

Below we give the text of the two days' proceedings in Congress which
resulted in the passage of the House substitute for the Cullom bill. The
next step will be to refer this measure to a conference committee of the
Senate and House, which will deal with the amendments and differences of
original text and attempt to effect a compromise. The final act may not
contain some of the more radical amendments which the House passed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House did not finish the bill to provide
a Territorial government for Hawaii today. When the hour fixed for taking
a vote, 2 o'clock, arrived, less than half the bill had been covered and so
many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue the considera-
tion of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was finished. Several im-
portant amendments were agreed to today, among them the following:

To nullify all labor contracts in the islands, to extend the alien con-
tract labor laws to the islands, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors
in saloons, to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres and to
substitute for the House provision relating to the appointment of Judges
and other officers of the islands the Senate provision. The House provision
lodged the appointing power in the Governor; the Senate placed it in the
President.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Hawaiian Territory bill for
amendment under the five-minute rule.

De Armond of Missouri moved to strike from section 5, extending the
Constitution and all laws of the United States locally applicable to the
islands, the words "The Constitution and." The amendment was in line
with De Armond's speech of Tuesday, in which he argued that the Constitu-
tion already extended over the islands, and that if it did not Congress was
powerless to project it there.

Knox opposed the amendment, which, he said, raised the whole question
as to the extension of the Constitution, on which the House was divided.
The amendment was lost, 75 to 87.

When section 10, which enforces the obligation of contracts in Hawaii,
was reached, Knox, chairman of the committee, offered the following amend-
ment to be added to the section: "Provided that no suit or proceedings
shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore
or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, nor shall any remedy
exist or be enforced for breach of any such contract except in a civil
suit, or proceeding instituted solely to recover damages for such breach."

"Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to
merchant seamen."

The amendment, he explained, was designed to prevent the criminal
prosecution of contract laborers who violated their contracts. The amend-
ment was adopted.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

Robinson of Indiana offered an amendment to nullify all labor con-
tracts made since the date of annexation, providing that hereafter no law
should be enacted to enforce them. A motion, 45 to 42.

Hitt of Illinois stated that section 5 of the bill which extended the
laws of the United States to Hawaii covered the whole subject, and that by
the terms of the act of 1875 it terminated all contracts with Chinese or
Orientals. Another amendment was adopted specifically extending the pro-
visions of the alien contract labor law to the islands.

Gillett of Massachusetts offered an amendment to prohibit the sale of
intoxicating liquor in saloons in Hawaii. The amendment would not pro-
hibit the sale of liquor in hotels, he said, but it would prevent the sale in the
saloons where men gathered.

Knox opposed the amendment. He thought the subject should be left to
the Legislature of the islands.

Fitzgerald of Massachusetts took the same position. Such a law, he
said, would be a farce. Public opinion did not sustain prohibition. The
prohibition law was a dead letter in Maine, he said.

Littlefield of Maine challenged Fitzgerald to place his finger on a spot
or place where liquor was sold openly in saloons in Maine. Fitzgerald said
it was sold everywhere and finally compelled Littlefield to admit that it
could be "procured" at almost any place.

Proceeding, Littlefield said it was the policy of the civilized world to
prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors among uncivilized people. If the
Anglo-Saxon race was in control he would not favor the amendment, but as it
was not he thought the amendment should be adopted.

Finley of South Carolina said there were physiological reasons why it
should be well to prohibit the sale of liquor in the islands.

Berry of Kentucky opposed the amendment on the ground that it was
the universal experience that the more stringent the liquor laws the worse
the liquor and the more it was drunk. The amendment was adopted, 66
to 60.

LAND HOLDINGS NARROWED DOWN.

Newlands of Nevada offered an amendment, which was adopted, to lim-
it the holdings of real estate by a single corporation to 1,000 acres, not
however, to interfere with existing holdings.

White of North Carolina, the colored member, offered an amendment,
which was lost, to strike from the qualifications of voter for Representa-
tives the provision requiring the payment of a poll tax.

Williams of Mississippi offered an amendment requiring the payment
of the poll tax nine months prior to the election. He said it was the uni-
versal experience of States having a poll tax law that where it could be
paid just before election it became a means of corrupting voters. The amend-
ment provoked a heated discussion, in which Grosvenor of Ohio, Under-
wood of Alabama, Linney of North Carolina and White of North Carolina
participated. It was lost, 65 to 82.

By this time the hour for voting, 4 o'clock, was close at hand. Almost
twenty-five pages of the bill remained to be read and there was a scramble
to get amendments rushed through by unanimous consent. The requests all
met objection and resulted in a tangle which was straightened out by uni-
mous consent that the House finish the consideration of the bill under the
five-minute rule.

Pugh of Kentucky moved to strike out the provision requiring that vot-
ers should be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian lan-
guage. It was lost.

Underwood of Alabama taunted the Republicans with their inconsisten-
cy in recognizing the necessity for white man rule in Hawaii in the pend-
ing bill while denouncing at every opportunity the election laws of some of
the Southern States, which were designed to prevent the participation in
elections of the ignorant and worthless.

On motion of Shaffroth of Colorado, the Senate provision lodging the
appointment of the Judges and other officers in the President instead of the
Governor was substituted for the House provision. Without finishing the
bill, the House, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned.

THE SUBSTANTIVE BILL FINALLY PASSES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House, after four days of debate, today
passed the substantive bill providing for a Territorial form of
government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference. The most in-
teresting feature of the day's proceedings was the attempt of Hill of Con-
necticut to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a
resident commissioner instead of a delegate in Congress, and the other de-
claring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a pledge of State-
hood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

An amendment offered by Newlands of Nevada was agreed to directing
the Surveyor General to report to the Department of Labor annually the
number of holders of land of less than 100 acres. The section giving the
Legislature of Hawaii power to impeach the Judges of the several courts
was stricken out.

Hill of Connecticut, in offering his amendment giving Hawaii a resident
commissioner in Washington instead of a delegate in Congress, opposed any-
thing that hinted at the possible formation of a future State out of the is-
lands. He said there were few members of Congress who looked forward
to the admission of Hawaii as a State. He had voted for annexation un-
der the distinct impression that nothing of the kind would ever be con-
templated. Yet here Hawaii was blossoming into a full-fledged Territory.

"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked
Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

"There are only 100,000 people in Hawaii," replied Hill. "I believe
Washington is the best-governed city on earth," he added.

Proceeding, Hill said he did not believe the people of the United States
were prepared to take the first step toward Statehood of our insular posses-
sions. It was but a step from a Territory to a State, and exigencies at any
time might induce the dominant party to admit the Territory. He would
not vote to place a delegate from anywhere on the floor of this House who
was not elected by a constituency which knew what it was doing.

HITT TALKS OF LOBBYISTS.

Hitt of Illinois, a member of the Hawaiian Commission, opposed the
amendment. He said it was desirable in legislating for the islands that
there should be a delegate on the floor who could be questioned. If there
was no delegate the corridors would be crowded with lobbyists representing
special interests. (Applause.) Everybody knew what a lobbyist was.
Whether he was an ex-Governor, an ex-Senator, an ex-Justice of the Su-
preme Court, or a common hireling in Washington, he represented special
interests. Hitt recalled that the Ministers from Hawaii in the past, Carter,
Thurston, Hatch and Hastings, were all honorable men who had the privi-
lege of the floor, but no votes.

"The gentleman has had broad experience with foreign affairs," inter-
rupted Hill. "Does he know of a single insular government in the world,
either in Great Britain, France or Germany, or any other European power,
which has a representative in the home Parliament?"

"We are a popular representative government essentially," replied Hitt,
"and a republic does not need to take lessons from monarchies in the ap-
plication of its own system." (Great applause on both sides of the House.)

Williams of Missouri argued that the Constitution entitled every or-
ganized Territory to a delegate on the floor of the House. He had opposed
the annexation of Hawaii originally because he had foreseen the race prob-
lem it would bring with it. He replied with much feeling to Hill's refer-
ence, earlier in the day, to the restricted suffrage in Mississippi.

"Does the gentleman imagine," said he, "that we of the South take any
pride in the fact that we are compelled to restrict the suffrage in the inter-
ests of civilization?"

"I do not," replied Hill, "but why not apply the same system to Ha-
waii?"

"Whenever I am faced with the race problem," continued Williams, "I
stand for white supremacy. I stand for white supremacy in Hawaii as I
stand for it in Mississippi. It is the duty of man to lift up those below
him if he can, but there is no injunction, human or divine, which obliges
white men to 'herd with narrow foreheads, ignorant of our glorious gains,
I have no idea that the blacks will ever rise to the plane of the whites, and
I indulge in no hypocrisy about it."

Williams said it had become the representatives of Connecticut and
Rhode Island to laud the men of the South with their election laws. He
created much amusement by his references to some of the peculiarities of
the election laws of Rhode Island and Connecticut and drew the fire of the
representatives of those States.

Clark of Missouri said he was totally opposed to taxation without rep-
resentation.

Hill's amendment was lost.

EXCLUSION OF HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

An amendment was adopted to postpone for one year the time when the
coastwise laws of the United States should be extended to Hawaii. An amend-
ment was added to the end of the bill providing that no Chinese who ob-
tain a certificate in Hawaii under the terms of the bill shall be allowed to
enter any State or Territory of the United States.

De Armond of Missouri offered an amendment compelling all Asiatics
who have entered the islands under contract since the date of annexation to
leave within one year. It was adopted.

Newlands offered an amendment declaring it to be the purpose of the
act to encourage free white labor in the islands and discourage Asiatic labor
and providing that within one year all corporations shall employ at least
one-tenth white labor and one-tenth more each subsequent year until at
least three-fourths of the employees shall be citizens of the United States and
of Hawaii. The amendment was lost, 34 to 77.

A committee amendment was adopted to close up and liquidate the af-
fairs of the Hawaiian Savings Bank.

Hill of Connecticut offered an amendment providing that nothing in the
act should be construed as a pledge of Statehood in the immediate or distant
future.

Knox characterized the amendment in the words of Former Representa-
tive Walker of Massachusetts as "slightly damn nonsense." The amend-
ment was lost.

Another committee amendment was adopted to make section 52, relat-
ing to appropriations, go into effect after approval of the act.

The last amendment adopted was one offered by Newlands of Nevada
to create the office of Commissioner of Labor in Hawaii.

The committee then reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Bartholdt of Missouri moved to recommit the bill with instructions to
strike out the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in sa-
loons in Hawaii and report the bill back forthwith as amended. The mo-
tion was lost—50 to 83. The bill then passed—120 to 28.

QUEEN'S PENSION BILL.

Senator Hoar Tells Why He Introduced the Measure in
Congress.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 30.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts
explains his position as to Li Luokalani, the deposed Queen of the
Hawaiian Islands, in a letter written to a woman here who formerly
resided in Massachusetts and is well acquainted with the senior Sen-
ator of the Bay State. She was displeased with Mr. Hoar's action in
introducing a bill in behalf of the former Hawaiian Queen, and took
occasion to express her displeasure in a letter in which she suggest-
ed in a friendly way that old age was having an unfavorable effect
upon him. Senator Hoar replied:

"So far as your judgment goes that I have lost my faculties from
old age, I dare say you are absolutely right, but you know it is said
that a tortoise lives nine days after its head is off, and I suppose this
may account for my condition as you estimate it. As to Queen Li Lu-
okalani, a lady of high standing in Massachusetts who has known
her personally for a good many years assures me that the stories about
the Queen's immoral life are all the purest calumnies. She says that
the Queen has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church
since she left the throne. She has accepted the situation cheerfully,
saying it was impossible for her people to maintain themselves, and
that she was glad the United States had got the islands, as some
foreign country must undoubtedly have got them. The bill I have
introduced has been approved unanimously by the Senate Commit-
tee on Foreign Relations, many of whom are young men, so that your
trouble as to old age may perhaps be removed, and was approved
nearly unanimously by the Senate Committee on Appropriations."

Committees Appointed.

At a meeting of the directors of the
Hawaiian Boat Club the following com-
mittees were appointed: Rowing—Jack
Atkinson, F. J. Church, J. W. Lloyd,
Yachting—Clarence Macfarlane, H. M.
Dow, H. Roth, House Committee—C.
R. Gray, P. L. Weaver, G. H. Gere, E.
Dance, K. B. Porter, Fred B. Flan-
nan, W. E. Wall, Jack Atkinson was
elected captain for the ensuing year.
The marine railway owned by the club
was reported ready for use again.

Twenty-nine Suits.

Twenty-nine separate suits, aggre-
gating more than a half-million dol-
lars, were filed in the Circuit Court in
the Hogan Minstrel Company against
the Canadian-Australian Steamship
Line. In the petition the minstrel com-
pany aver that they are Americans by birth,
of African descent. The petition cov-
ers several typewritten pages and says
that the minstrel was refused pas-
sage on account of being negroes.

THE WAR IN BOER LAND

Give and Take in the Campaign.

ROBERTS LOSES HEAVILY

Methuen Makes a Brilliant Counter Stroke -- Boer General Killed.

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Roberts re-
ports that five companies of British
troops have been captured by Boers
near Bethany. The following is the
text of his dispatch to the War Office
announcing the capture:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April
5.—Another unfortunate event has
occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture
of a party of infantry, consisting of the
Royal Irish Fusiliers and two com-
panies of the Ninth Regiment of
Mounted Infantry, near Reddersburg, a
little eastward of Bethany railway sta-
tion, within a few miles of this place.
They were surrounded by a stronger
force of the enemy, with four or five
guns."

"The detachment held out from noon
April 3 until April 4, 9 a. m., and then
apparently surrendered, for it is re-
ported that the firing ceased at that
time. Immediately after I heard the
news, during the afternoon of April 3,
I ordered Gatacre to proceed from
Springfontein, his present headquar-
ters, to Reddersburg with all possible
speed, and I dispatched the Cameron
Highlanders hence to Bethany. Gata-
cre arrived at Reddersburg at 10:30 a.
m. without opposition, but could obtain
no news of the missing detachment."

"There can be no doubt that the
whole party has been made prisoners."

The Counter-Stroke.

LONDON, April 6.—The War Office
has received the following dispatch
from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein,
Thursday, April 5:

"Methuen telegraphs from Potchef-
stroom, Free State, a little north-
east of Kimberley, as follows:

"Surrounded General Villiers Mar-
reuil and a body of Boers today, and
none escaped. Marreuil and seven
Boers killed, eight wounded and fifty
prisoners. Our losses were: Killed—
Captains Boyle and Williams, both of
the Yeomanry, and two men of the Ye-
manry. Wounded—About seven men.
"The attack lasted for hours. The
corps behaved very well. Our force was
composed of Yeomanry, the Kimberley
Mounted Corps and the Fourth Battery
of Artillery."

General Villiers Marreuil was the
chief of staff of the Boer army. He
was about 50 years old, and is said to
have been responsible for many Boer
successes in Natal, and later in Cape
Colony and the southern part of the
Orange Free State. It is said that he
entered the Boer service merely be-
cause war was his trade. He went
through a number of campaigns in the
French army.

British Repulse at Mafeking.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dis-
patch from Lorenzo Marques says sharp
fighting occurred on April 2 in the
neighborhood of Mafeking. The garri-
son made a sortie while Colonel
Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at
Ramathlabama. Both attacks were re-
pulsed. Twenty of Colonel Plumer's
men were found dead on the field and
six others were made prisoners. The
Federal losses were small.

Hard Road to Pretoria.

LONDON, April 7, 4:30 p. m.—Not a
word regarding the disaster at Red-
dersburg has been allowed to come
through except the dispatch of Lord
Roberts. It is therefore impossible to
form any notion as to what has hap-
pened. Meanwhile the British public
is beginning to realize the immense
difficulties to be overcome ere the
Pretoria is reached, and is reviving
premature ideas with respect to the
time when the war will be over. No
one believes now that it will be ended
by the beginning of June.

The latest disaster more particularly
illustrates the heavy task involved in
holding the railway. This body of
some 500 British troops without guns,
which disappeared so completely within
thirty-five miles of the great British
army, had for its business to guard a
section of nearly ninety miles of rail-
way between Bloemfontein and Spring-
fontein. If it could thus be spirited
away, how is Lord Roberts to insure
his continually extending communi-
cations?

Other pertinent questions are being
asked of the successive "unfortunate
occurrences." The foremost is, Why
do not the British troops entrench? It
is argued that if this had been done
500 men might have held out until
reinforcements arrived. It cannot be
conceded that the utmost strain is be-
ginning to be felt. It is said that the
Boers who captured the British at Red-
dersburg belonged to Oliver's com-
mando. If so, he has not retired north
and home as expressed that he may
still be cut off.

Boers Threaten Bloemfontein.

LONDON, April 5-5 a. m.—It looks
today as though the Boers had con-
ceived the audacious plan of attempt-

(Continued on Page 6.)

HAWAIIAN NEWS

What is Doing on the Big Island.

Happenings and Gossip as Detailed in the Bright Columns of The Hilo Papers.

The following is taken from the Hawaiian Herald:

A guest at the Hilo hotel the other day upon seeing a prisoner riding a bicycle around town asked if the Government provided pocket money for the convicts while they were out and apparently enjoying themselves. Considering the circumstances the question was quite natural. A few weeks ago a number of deserting contract laborers were arrested and brought to the station house. One of them expressed a wish to go out and procure his clothes which he had hidden on the outskirts of town. The official in charge of the station house granted the request of the Japanese but before sending him in charge of a policeman had him securely handcuffed. It will be remembered that the man was charged with deserting contract, an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment until the fine of a few dollars is worked out. The casual observer remarked that caution to a point where it became ridiculous was being taken. Now note the difference. A man charged with killing another, in what may be considered pretty nearly cold blood, is present during the coroner's inquest and at the noon recess is sent back to jail in charge of an officer. The prisoner rolls a cigarette and rides to jail standing on the step of a hack while the officer jogs along behind on a bicycle. The official who sent the Japanese out likewise sent the man charged with murder. Comment is unnecessary.

Quarantine All Right.

If the people of Hilo and vicinity were in sympathy with the local agents of the Board of Health in the efforts to have passengers undergo fifteen days' quarantine before landing in Hilo, their expressions in that line were not made in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard outside the room where the weekly meetings of the agents are held. So far as the Herald is able to ascertain the public is quite well satisfied with the arrangements made by the Honolulu Board for passenger and freight traffic; the serum seems to be as complete as it can be made, judging from the odor of sulphur fumes arising from the piles of letters and papers received at the post office. Hilo has passed the point of kicking against quarantine and reached the appropriation stage. And there seems very little ground for scoring the Government on it now that a committee from the Council of State has put its shoulder to the wheel.

A Strange Proceeding.

Passengers arriving by the Kinau yesterday were agreeably surprised to learn that they would be permitted to land here without opposition. On leaving Honolulu they were informed that the Hilo agents, through their secretary, had communicated to the Board of Health that they strongly opposed the scheme to allow passengers to land in Hilo without first undergoing fifteen days' quarantine. This was followed by the statement that the people in the town and district were with the agents in this move.

President Wood wrote in answer to this that the Board of Health was using all necessary caution and that the agents accepted their commissions with the understanding that they were subordinate to the Honolulu Board and acting under instructions from that body. When they could not so act their offices would be vacant. His letter was sent to Special Agent Kennedy at the hands of Dick Davis, nurse of the Kinau, and handed Mr. Kennedy on arrival of the steamer, and before the passengers landed. Mr. Kennedy read the letter and gave the necessary permission.

Col. Little at Washington.

News comes from men who have visited Washington during the present session of Congress which shows that Col. Little has done good work for Hawaii while hobnobbing with the national leaders. One writer states that the colonel has done "more to Americanize Hawaii than any delegate or private citizen who has visited Washington for this purpose." The Herald is ready to believe the statement's coming as they do from disinterested persons and it is a good thing to know that Col. Little is a representative, but one who did more to have American ideas incorporated in the bills before Congress than any other.

Electric Light Extension.

The Hilo Electric Light Co. has sent away specifications for the addition to their pipe line with a request for estimates. Owing to the difficulty experienced during the last few months owing to shortage of water the company has decided to extend their pipes several hundred feet to a point 700 feet above sea level. This will secure the company an abundance of water and at the same time provide a fall that will be a guarantee of sufficient power to run the machinery through the very without interruption. The pipes will be 20-inch diameter cast steel. It is expected that it will take six months before the material can be secured and the extension made.

A Prospective Foal.

"When the Kohala-Hilo road runs by my place," said Eben Low yesterday, "I will make preparations to build a hotel for the accommodation of tourists and the people of Hilo who want to get above sea level and enjoy the bracing air and have a few days' shooting. I have now in blossom fruit of every variety. Rivers and oranges grow on my place and are as luscious as the fruit of California; peaches rot on the ground for the want of means to get them to market and olives—well, they fairly grow wild. The proposed road will go within twenty-two miles of my place, but I am afraid that would be too long a drive for tourists though the road

and grade is all right. If the line goes to Kona I think it will go near enough to us to begin business.

"How would you enjoy a meal at which a nice wild duck was the piece de resistance and the dessert fresh peaches with Jersey cream? I don't care to tell you everything I grow there because you would be dissatisfied with your bill of fare in which tinned goods is a feature. We can grow anything and we have a climate, at an elevation of 2000 feet that will rejuvenate anyone who will stop with it for a couple of weeks."

Mr. Low is an enthusiast in the cultivation of fruits and small fruits from the States.

The Shoeing Contest.

The horse shoeing contest between J. J. Brady and James O'Rourke for the championship of the Hawaiian Islands and a trifle of \$100 a side will come off next Saturday night at the hall at Long Wharf. B. L. Jones has been selected as judge and Ben F. Naphthali of Olua will introduce the contestants and explain the terms and procedure of the match. Each man is allowed three helpers and Mr. O'Rourke has selected as his staff H. A. Gerlach, heater, Wm. Conrad, hammerman, and Lee D. Austin, to prepare the hoofs of the animals. All of these are Olua mechanics and stand high in their craft.

Secured the Contract.

Messrs. Corey & Smith, who secured the contract for grading eleven miles of the Hilo Railway, will soon leave the Coast to arrange for the shipment of machinery necessary to carry on the work. These gentlemen are experienced contractors with large interests along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Smith will remain at the Coast to look after them. The cars will be running to Puna in about a year.

Army Doings.

There will be a union meeting at the Salvation Army barracks at 7:30 this evening and tomorrow night Rev. J. A. Cruzan will deliver a lecture on a timely topic. At the meeting Saturday night the Hindoo Durbur will adopt the costume of India. Everybody welcome.

News in Brief.

Sheriff Andrews will return to Hilo Saturday evening.
George Mumby lost a valuable horse by death on Tuesday.
C. W. Eccles of Honolulu arrived on the Kinau yesterday morning.
Charlie Campbell and Harry Rycroft of Puna Sugar Co. were in town Saturday night.
Saturday will be the day on which rabbits lay dyed Easter eggs for the small boys.
George A. Turner will leave for the Coast by the Roderick Dhu for a short business trip.

Arthur Meyners will have a preliminary hearing before Judge Hapai on Monday next.
Paul Bartels will begin the construction of a dwelling on his Puuoa lots next week.

Charles E. Richardson has so far improved in health that he was able to be on his veranda yesterday.
Chalmers A. Graham, representing Honolulu Iron Works, is in the city and will remain for several days.

A chorus of twelve voices is practicing for an entertainment to be given at the Foreign Church next month.

Miss Clara Fasset and E. N. Hitchcock were married last Friday evening by Rev. J. A. Cruzan. They are at Waialua.

The Council of State recommends a subsidy of \$1,200 to the Hilo Telephone Co. for a line to Puna. The subsidy has a string attached to it.
J. G. Rothwell, manager of the Honolulu house of W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., came on the Kinau as far as Lanipahoehoe and will be in Hilo today.

Charlie Hitchcock, Theo. Rowland and Ed. Wilhelm went mauka yesterday on business connected with the construction of telephone lines in Olua.
Dr. Schoening, who has had a successful professional trip to Kona and Kau, will be in his office in the Severance building, Waiuanueue street, this week.

"Doctor" Stobey is a great favorite among the Hawaiians and haoles in Kona. He has such faith in a milk diet that the natives call him "Kauka wala."

Easter Sunday morning at the Foreign church, Mr. Cruzan's subject will be, "If Christ Be Not Risen?" In the evening the choir, under the direction of Mrs. Lewis, will give an Easter service.

Eben Low, the well-known cattle raiser, drove over from Waimea this week with one horse and a buggy. He says the road except near the Kohala end is very fine.

A boat belonging to the Irigard and containing three sailors capized in the bay Tuesday afternoon. None of the men could swim but they were fortunately rescued by Port Surveyor McCauley.

The Pahoa lands of Puna Sugar Co. are now being cleared by the company. Manager Campbell says the soil is extremely rich and the timber not very heavy. The land is being cleared by Hawaiian laborers.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune:

We are pleased to note the fact that we have been charged with precaution in the matter of the departure of the Lennox, without giving the natives a chance to see the country. The question of round-trip tickets between ship and shore had nothing to do with the question. According to the gentleman who set us right, and who certainly ought to know, the departure of the Lennox was due to the fact that it sailed the first two nights after she arrived here. The mules were Oregon mules and had never experienced rain. Consequently those in charge of them were afraid to expose them to such an experience here. The United States government had supposed that it never rained in Hilo, because the people of Honolulu called this the "rainy city." So they sent the transport here to meet with a cruel disappointment. Again has Hilo been on the verge of ruin through its chronic dampness, and Oregon mules will probably suffer by being sent by way of the Suva canal, so that they can be put off for rest and recreation at some point in the Arabian desert, where they will feel home.

About Rev Mr. Sheldon.

The Rev. Sheldon seems to be something of a quitter; that is to say, using the language of his favorite literary work, having put his hand to the plough he turns back. To be sure, if there is one thing he has demonstrated more clearly than anything else, even the non-success of prohibition in Kansas, it is the glittering failure of a self-glorifying, more-righteous-than-thou "Christian daily" in the hands of a religious crank. As a matter of fact, a paper starting out on these lines, even guided by a more experienced hand and less devoted to opening with prayer and closing with a passing of the contribution box for Hindoos and consumptives, could hardly have been firmly enough established in one week to be turned over to a less inspired editor, whose ideas would be still of the earth, earthly. Nor has Mr. Sheldon apparently any valid excuse for deserting his project in this manner to the sneers of an unfeeling world, which in spite of all his efforts is still far from being prepared for the Day of Judgment. It seems that the largest stockholder of the Topeka Capital, a man owning fifty-one out of one hundred shares, and glorying in the truly Hawaiian as well as Christian name of Popenoe, wants to shut keep up the work of regeneration, and is having a hot fight with his fellow shareholders and the regular editor. The Rev. Sheldon should stay with his project instead of packing up and taking a lecturing tour through Europe to tell them how he did it. However, we know that the Sun of Man always kept moving around, having nowhere to lay his head; and we suppose the Rev. Sheldon will follow suit, though for a different reason. Certainly the gentleman is one of the cleverest advertisers of this pre-eminent advertising age, and he had no reason to feel jealous of the patent medicine and corset people when he turned them out of his columns. The whole race of them are mere tyros as compared with him.

The reason that the Honolulu parties in the case were unable to be present, and partly because cases involving the same issue came up at the next Honolulu term, and they will probably be used as test cases to decide the cases here.

Hawaiian Relief Society.

The Tribune has received from Mrs. G. W. Beckley, secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Association, a note in which she says: "The Hawaiian Relief Society has received \$30, from a concert given by some Hawaiians in Hilo and Olua; and we wish to thank them for their donation, through your paper. Also, that the society did not receive any of the clothing sent by the Ladies' Sewing Society of Hilo." This last is apparently apropos to the report, mentioned in the Tribune a short time ago, to the effect that all the clothing sent down by the ladies of Hilo was distributed to Hawaiians. The Tribune is pleased to correct any mistake of this sort.

Disciple of "Excelsior."

Henry Easton came down from the Shipman ranch this week for his semi-annual sun bath. He reports everything in good shape at his altitude, which is 7,000 feet above sea level. When he gets lonesome he goes up the mountain a little further and makes snow men to keep him company. They are usually a little cold at first, but they gradually thaw out and become quite sociable. He says that at night he lies in bed and watches the electric lights in Hilo. This sounds a little like fiction, especially when we remember that most of the time during the last five months we haven't been able to watch the lights right here in town without taking a lantern or a tallow candle and going out to look for them.

Mr. Fulcher Returns.

V. M. Fulcher, who has been for about one year in Texas, Florida and other portions of the United States (outside of Hawaii), returned by the Roderick Dhu. He did not bring down any merchandise, as he at first intended. He says that he will remain here only long enough to settle up his business affairs, and will then return to Florida, where his family now is. Florida, as he remarked, is good enough for him, and he prefers it to either California or Hawaii. Mr. Fulcher was about two months in California on his way back here, during which time he was sick about a month. He also was quite unwell on his way down here.

Miscellany.

Eight Japanese ran away from Hilea plantation on Thursday.

Jas. Riley, head carpenter at Paahau, returned by the Roderick Dhu.

Leon R. Riester left on Wednesday's Kinau for Honolulu, en route to Buffalo.

The Volcano Stables received a small consignment of mules by the Roderick Dhu.

The price of meat has gone up, owing to the drought experienced all over this island.

W. A. Hardy has left Hilo, and will probably reside in Honolulu for some months.

Robert Young, who has made a three-months' sojourn in the States, is back again.

Manager McDonough of the Hilo hotel is confined to his room with a severe attack of grippe.

Mr. W. H. Beers left Monday on a trip through the Honokaa district. He will be gone about a week.

Captain Warland of the Amy Turner is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Warland upon this trip.

Mr. Andrews, a nephew of J. E. Gamalielsen, arrived by the Roderick Dhu and will go to Kaunama.

During the first three months of this year \$1,262,055.89 worth of sugar was exported from the port of Hilo.

The next foreign mail arrives in Honolulu today, and will probably be brought to Hilo early next week.

Messrs. Albert and Robert Horner have been in town during the past week. They drove from Hamakua.

Dr. W. G. Irwin has recovered from his recent attack of malarial fever, and is able to be at his office again.

Mrs. Singer, mother of Mrs. James Cameron of Hilo, arrived by the Roderick Dhu on a visit to her daughter.

Mrs. W. S. Terry, who has been absent from Hilo about four months and a half, returned by the Roderick Dhu.

Mr. J. T. Storch arrived by the Irigard from San Francisco to take a position in the Tribune composing rooms.

C. D. Pringle received by the Roderick Dhu a large consignment of fine candles direct from the manufacturers.

Harry Rycroft will in the future have charge of that portion of the Puna plantation which is in the vicinity of Pahoa.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rowland and Tom Cook were Hiloites returned from exile in a dry and barren land by the Kinau.

Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse leaves for the Coast from Mahukona. She will make an extended visit to her former home in Iowa.

The public schools closed yesterday for the Easter vacation of two weeks. In the meantime some of the teachers will get married.

L. Hellbush has been confined to his bed for the past ten days with a carbuncle on his leg. He is now able to be around again.

Mr. White left for Kona overland on Wednesday to assist the sheriff at the Kalua term of court. He joined Mr. Andrews at Naalehu.

R. T. Forrest came down from Olua this week with a cold and is now confined to his house with a combination of bronchitis and grippe.

W. S. Terry is now on the way to rapid recovery from typhoid fever, with which he has been confined to the hospital for several weeks.

Has our local company been proselyted to become an organ of the Republican party in Hilo? Or is Brer Stacker just fishing for bites?

The Japanese prisoner who escaped from Hilo jail a short time ago has been recaptured in Kau. He was up for scolding \$200 from Okala store.

Mr. C. D. Pringle received by recent mail the sad news of the death of his sister, Alta May Pringle, on March 5, at the age of 19 years and 11 months.

Scarcely of good butter is one of the evils of this growing metropolis. There is a very little butter here of any sort, and what there is one doesn't care to

Transport Port Stephen.

The transport Port Stephen, Captain Whitehead, twelve days from Portland, arrived Tuesday morning with 496 horses and five mules. No animals were lost on the way, and all arrived in good health. The crew and men in charge of the stock number seventy-three. Officers are as follows: Captain Marion C. Miller, quartermaster; Dr. Meems, surgeon; Charles Esplin, Jr., clerk; Dr. M. J. Dunn, veterinarian; J. F. Pottis, team-master. Lieutenant Heinzelman, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is a passenger on the way to join his regiment. The Port Stephen will probably leave for Manila in about ten days. In the meantime she goes to Mahukona for coal.

Telephone Company.

The Hawaiian Telephone and Telegraph Company held a special meeting on Tuesday of this week. At that time it was voted to increase the stock of the company to twelve hundred shares, to correspond with the increased scope of the company's operations and the installation of new apparatus and fixtures, which will be quite extensive. Each member of the company will be allowed to purchase as many shares of new stock as he held of old stock. The rest will be put on the market at par. The company paid last year a dividend of 16 per cent.

Girls' Catholic School.

Plans for the new Girls' Catholic School, to be erected on School street, near Ponehawai, have been drawn by Architect A. W. Ritchey, and submitted to the Bishop for approval. Work will be commenced shortly, so that the building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year. The plans of the building show it to be a handsome one-story wooden structure, one hundred by thirty feet, with broad verandas, and containing three large rooms, with a big play room below, to be used by the children in rainy weather. The cost of the building is about \$5,000. Adjoining will be the residence of the teachers, who are now on Maui, and will arrive as soon as the quarantine there is raised. The new girls' school will correspond to the boys' school on Waiuanueue street.

The Inoculated.

It is to be noticed that the people who arrive of late from Honolulu, look down upon the people they come in contact with in a proud and haughty manner, on account of the fact that they have been jabbed with prophylactic serum, and have got dead germs in their "witals." This makes us, who have never suffered anything more out of the ordinary than vaccination, to feel sore and bitter. It isn't fair to let some people have dead bubonic germ and others not. We don't want the live ones. If any one takes a fancy to them he can have them; but if Hilo can't have prophylactic serum she will kick.

Limited Wharf Room.

There seems to have been some trouble during the past week for both foreign and domestic freight. The structure is certainly not adapted for both at the same time, and the customs authorities will hardly allow it to be used for both. Owing to its distance from town, if it is used for foreign freight, it must be practically a storehouse as well as wharf. At the present time the amount of local freight justifies its being used for that in the opinion of those acquainted with the situation. Another long wharf is certainly needed by the demand of Hilo commerce.

A Little Slow.

Attempts to send mail by sailing vessel do not prove an unqualified success. The one received by the Amy Turner has been delayed being and history, more especially as it appeared to have been the first bit of cargo put into the vessel, and consequently was not among the first things to be discharged. The mail contained a considerable amount of Congressional matter, and therefore, as being heavy, it was probably considered good bait to go to the bottom of the hold.

Court at Kailua.

Court at Kailua opened on Wednesday, Judge Wilber presiding. No Hawaiian jury was called, there being no cases brought to trial requiring such a jury. The defendant cases also, involving the title to the Front street property occupied by the Spreckels' interests, will be put over, partly for

The Board of Health

are urging the Government to hasten the building of a

Filter Plant for

Honolulu owing to the fact that TYPHOID FEVER which is now epidemic is caused by the use of

Impure Water

You cannot afford to wait any longer. Buy one of

OUR Germ Proof Filters

The price is

\$6.50

Capacity Six Gallons and Is Easily Kept Clean.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood. NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scars, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Hacked or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scars.
Cures Ringworm and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising, it is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It moves the cause from the Blood and Bones. It moves the cause from the Blood and Bones. It moves the cause from the Blood and Bones.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, for sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the vast majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COMPANIES DRUG CO., Ltd., Liverpool, England. Trade Mark—CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warranted to be genuine and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The name "Little and Midland Companies Drug Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England," is engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. IF YOU DO NOT GET THIS, IT IS NOT GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

SYDNEY IS DANGEROUS

Reasons for Refusing Freight.

PLUMBING REGULATIONS

Extreme Care Must be Taken to Prevent Plague From The South.

There was some trouble in securing a quorum for yesterday's Board of Health meeting; President Wood was on hand in the chair and G. W. Smith and F. J. Lowrey were waiting, looking ever and anon at their watches, somewhat impatient at having to do business on Good Friday. A messenger was sent for Attorney General Cooper, who was found four miles out in the country. Mr. Cooper, however, came post haste to health headquarters, finding on his arrival that he had come away without his necktie, whereupon he telephoned Meyners for a dozen of "the kind he always wears," managing to hide his good collar and with a dainty creation in white before Secretary Wilcox had finished reading the minutes of previous meetings. Minister Young, Rat Catcher Duval, a detachment of plumbers and a score of serum seekers were present at the meeting, which was begun about half past three o'clock.

President Wood invited Minister Young to address the meeting on plumbing. Minister Young said that he was extremely anxious to see the work of connecting houses with the sewerage system started. He stated that he had been troubling the master plumbers to get them to realize the work before them and that they had informed him that they were all ready to go ahead but wished that rules and regulations concerning the City plumbing be adopted to facilitate and render clear what had to be done.

The Minister remarked that one master plumber had handed him, through Mr. Brown, a copy of the San Francisco regulations concerning plumbing. Mr. Young thought these were most satisfactory and that the Board of Health could do no better than to adopt the plumbing rules of San Francisco. The speaker went on to say that we would have a legislature here within a year and then such regulations could be changed or modified as occasion demanded.

Attorney General Cooper believed that it was not the office of the Board to consider the legal aspect of rules or regulations but simply to see that the City plumbing was carried out in a sanitary manner.

F. J. Lowrey thought the Board would be necessarily obliged to take the opinion of some one else in the matter since the members of the Board were unfamiliar with plumbing. He understood that Mr. Edwards had the ordinance on plumbing of several cities of the Pacific Coast and that he would be in a position to draw up a code for Honolulu.

Emmeluth Talks.

John Emmeluth said that the plumbing regulations had been so long deferred that unless Mr. Edwards was in a position to write up the regulations between then and the departure of the Australia there would be but little use in his preparing them at all as so much time would be lost that the necessary work could not be accomplished at the time specified. Mr. Emmeluth emphasized the necessity of the plumbers knowing just exactly what the Government required, since misunderstanding would only cause more delay, and advocated the adoption of the San Francisco plumbing regulations with one or two exceptions. Dr. Wood expressed it as his opinion that the Board could act very well recommend regulations in a hurry when its members did not understand the subject.

G. W. Smith moved that Mr. Edwards be instructed to draw up rules and regulations on plumbing for Honolulu and submit them to the Board. Minister Young thought this was a very good idea and advised that the matter be as expeditiously handled as possible. He added that the sewerage system would have to be finished in November and that the pump would be ready in May. He thought that the regulations should compel people to connect their houses with the sewer and that no delay should be tolerated. G. W. Smith's motion was carried upon and carried.

The Plague in Sydney.

The following communication from Theo H. Davies & Co., Ltd., was read by the Chair:

In accordance with the instructions issued by you yesterday, the freight brought from Sydney by the steamship Miowera was carried on by that vessel to Vancouver, and the perishable portion will doubtless be a total loss to the consignees here.

It is our understanding that the perishable freight, butter and onions, by that vessel was refused a landing on account of its place of origin being presumably the vicinity of Sydney, but we do not know why the European freight transhipped onto the Miowera in Sydney was refused a landing and we should be greatly obliged to you for information on this point.

A great deal of European freight comes here by the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, and it is of great importance that these companies' agents in Sydney should know under what circumstances

"through European freight" may be brought here. Will you therefore kindly supply us with the conditions under which the landing of such "through European freight" will be permitted, should the plague not be promptly stamped out in Sydney.

Dr. Wood spoke with much force and feeling on this matter, giving his reasons for not allowing the landing of freight from Australia. He said the vessels from the South bring no only of health but also the plague. The Captain simply sign a certificate to the effect that there have been no cases of sickness aboard their ships for the last six months. On the Miowera I could find out nothing in regard to the plague in Sydney, the number of cases when the steamer left, their whereabouts, the location of the infected district to the docks, whether there were any cases of plague in Sydney at all, where the freight had come from, whether it had been on the wharves at Sydney, or anything at all in the way of desired information.

There was nothing to show on the through bill of health for Vancouver whether there was any plague in Sydney even, and the officers actually did not know that Sydney had been declared an infected port.

Sydney is fifteen days from Honolulu. Hongkong is eighteen; there is more plague in Sydney than there is in Hongkong. Our Consular representative at Hongkong supplies us with a full statement of the health conditions in Hongkong; there is also an agent of the Board of Health there who furnishes us with exhaustive reports by every steamer. Exactly the same conditions prevail in Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. All these things are lacking in Sydney.

"There is more danger then from Sydney than Hongkong and consequently greater precaution should be taken in that direction. In Sydney vessels go right up against the docks, an excellent opportunity for rats, in Hongkong there are no docks to go up against."

The Pitch of the Argument.

President Wood spoke at length on the plague in Sydney. His words are only briefly recorded here, but the doctor, in thorough earnest and feeling, uttered the importance of the necessity of keeping out goods from infected Sydney, struck the key note of the whole subject when his eyes flashing and indignation written in every feature, he exclaimed, "Are we to spend millions of dollars in stamping out the plague in Honolulu and then permit it to enter our city again from Sydney?" The doctor went on to say, after an effective pause, "I have since learned that the Miowera's freight had been on the wharves at Sydney, perhaps for a week, perhaps for several weeks. That is where the plague broke out in Sydney—on the wharves. We should by all means keep Sydney freight away from Honolulu."

The Rat Catcher.

Rat Catcher Duval was made an agent of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting and the executive officer authorized to provide six traps for him to work with.

Dr. Wood announced that if fifteen days passed since the last case of plague without another case many of the expenses of the Board of Health could be done away with and that at the end of thirty days of immunity this would be declared a clean port.

It was decided that the Interior Department should be notified that all plague bills subsequent to April 1st would be approved by the Board of Health and not by the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned about half-past five until Wednesday next.

Bought the Bach.

Henry Macfarlane was the highest bidder at the auction sale of the old bark Sebastian Bach on Saturday. At 12 noon Auctioneer Will E. Fisher called for bids and Fred Wilmington offered \$1000. The bidding then began to be lively and soon \$2600 was offered. W. A. Henshall and Henry Macfarlane were the only two left who seemed willing to bid and they raised each other by fifties until Macfarlane bid \$2800 and she was knocked down to him at that price. The Bach is considered a good buy by shipping men and if she never again goes to sea there is about \$3500 in sight on deck.

Plague Perhaps Paused.

April, so far, is free of the plague. Half of the necessary thirty days from the last case has passed and the quarantine will be raised. Yesterday not even a suspicious case cropped up. Minister Cooper's coachman was very sick in the morning and Dr. Jobe investigated, finding pneumonia to be the complaint. This case created a slight scare for a few hours, but that was all it amounted to. This week many of the strict quarantine regulations are likely to be modified and Honolulu is looking for the ending of the epidemic.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of the late Miss T. Rose, who died at the residence of Mrs. Berndt on Beretania street, took place Saturday at 4 p. m. She was the sister of Miss August Gramberg, of the Humuili sheep station, Hawaii, and cousin of Mrs. Frank Kreuger and Miss Rumble of this city.

MANY LIVES SAVED

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A Madrid telegram says It is announced that the Minister of War, General Polavieja, has received an official dispatch from Manila, announcing that many Spaniards residing at Manila desire to return to Spain "on account of the spreading of the Philippine insurrection in the island of Luzon."

The Naval Appropriation bill carries \$81,219,916 the largest sum ever reported to the House from the Naval committee.

DEATH BY STABBING

Murder in Hilo Last Monday.

GUS SCHWARZ IS KILLED

Arthur Meyners Wields a Knife With Fatal Effect During a Fight.

Hilo has had a murder case and is not proud of the distinction. Gus Schwarz, a well known young man fills an untimely grave, and Arthur Meyners, a youth of 19 years, is in jail charged with murder.

It seems that the feeling had existed between the two men for some time past and the culmination was the fatal stabbing of Schwarz on Monday evening after he returned from a ride. The story may be best told by the statements of witnesses at the coroner's inquest on Tuesday.

Schwarz had been riding Andie and was returning to the stable on a lumpy up and take out his own black pony. When he reached the stable he moved the saddle but on reaching Andie's stall found it occupied. A hand was caught and the stall cleared. Then Schwarz got his pony and led him to the space in the stable directly behind the office. Just then young Meyners appeared and entered into conversation with Schwarz during which hard words were overheard and, as witnesses said, Meyners cursed Schwarz. The latter retaliated by striking Meyners in the face with his fist.

Meyners put his left hand in his rousers pocket and when he drew it out he was noticed to have an open knife in it. Some one called to Schwarz to look out as the boy had a knife. Schwarz grabbed Meyners' right hand with both of his own remarking at the same time, "Aha! you have a knife, have you?" A moment later Meyners' left arm swung in a curve and he struck Schwarz on the right side of the neck. He immediately released his hold on Meyners' arm and put his hand on his neck uttering, "My God," and sank to the ground. Meyners immediately fled and a few minutes afterward surrendered himself at the sheriff's office. In less than five minutes Schwarz died without speaking again.

From the testimony adduced Meyners had been drinking during the day and was inclined to be peevish. The supposition is that Schwarz, who was a great joker, said something which displeased him and the fight followed. When Schwarz hit Meyners the blow was not of sufficient force to more than knock him back and he soon came forward toward Schwarz. Dr. Philip Rice gave evidence as to having examined the wound. He found a cut about two inches long severing the jugular vein, muscles of the neck and a portion of the wind pipe. The point of the knife touched the spinal column.

The deceased has been in the islands for several years and before coming to Hilo worked as a carriage trimmer for W. W. Wright in Honolulu. Up to fifteen months ago he was a harness maker for J. R. Wilson, and on leaving his employ engaged with Richards & Schoen. He was sober and industrious and saved his money. He owned a piece of land in Olua which he sold to the Olua Sugar Co., and with the proceeds bought other land outside of and some lots in the town of Hilo. He has a widowed mother and one sister in San Francisco and hoped within a year or two to accumulate sufficient funds to return to the Coast and provide a home for them. He was a member of Hilo Lodge K. of P. and of the Hilo band. He was buried under the auspices of the lodge from the Foreign Church on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. J. A. Cruzan preached the funeral sermon to a large number of people who were present to pay their last respects to a man who had been well liked in the community.

Young Arthur Meyners seems a meek smooth face lad. He came here from San Francisco with J. R. Wilson and was given a place in the Volcano Stables. In San Francisco he worked for Mr. Rooker, a so Day and Sullivan, and was well liked there where he was considered a quiet inoffensive lad. He was raised in Chicago but a few years ago came west with his parents. His father died and his mother, who is a widow, and other relatives, reside in Alameda. He had expressed a desire recently to return to the Coast and it was believed by his friends that he would soon leave Hilo. Since his arrival here he has given satisfaction to his employers and they speak well of him. He will probably be tried in the July term of court.

When the inquest adjourned at noon the prisoner was sent back to the jail in charge of an officer and seemed rather indifferent. He rolled a cigarette and walked out the street followed by the officer riding a bicycle. In a moment later a hack came along and Meyners swung himself on to it and rode as far as the jail where he jumped off and waited for the officer to arrive. This apparent carelessness was severely commented upon by several gentlemen who witnessed the affair.

Funeral of the Victim

The funeral services over the remains of Meyners' victim on Tuesday were very impressive. The Knights of Pythias had charge of the funeral and the casket was first taken to the lodge room where services according to the custom of that order were read. The

Critical Times for Girls.

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. In nine cases out of ten where disease fastens its grip on her it does so at the line of demarcation between girlhood and womanhood. How to preserve the daughter's health—how to ward off disease at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls.

Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills for Pale People

are the best remedy to use at this critical period. Read this sworn statement of Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Carterville, Mo.

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98 suffered a complete break-down in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite—fact, some days barely tasting her food. Those who knew her condition said she was going into a decline."

"On the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well. She took three boxes of the pills and today there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Carterville. She is fresher and healthier than ever before in her life."

Mrs. J. M. Riggs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, in either male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

remains were then borne to the hearse by bearers selected from the lodge members, and the procession, headed by the Hilo band, wended its way to the Foreign Church followed by a large crowd of citizens. At the church Rev. J. A. Cruzan read the Scriptures and then delivered an address in which he alluded to the suddenness of the death of the young man and spoke of the virtue of self-control. The church was filled with friends of the deceased. Interment took place in the K. P. lot in the cemetery. The ritual of the lodge was read and the casket lowered. The pall bearers were V. M. Fulcher, C. H. Brown, E. D. Wright, E. D. Baldwin, Mr. Brunaghen and Demosthenes Lycurgus—Hawaii Herald.

Herald's Editorial Comment.

The Herald says editorially: The Herald will make no comment upon the crime which has stirred Hilo from center to circumference during the past few days. Whiskey and a bad temper may be put down as the cause of an act by which a young man, in-

curious and full of promise, lost his life. The apparent indifference shown to the man charged with the murder may be the result of a belief on his part that he was justified in the act or it may be a desire to appear in the light of a desperado in the eyes of a peace-loving community—the jury will decide. The men who saw the knife drawn and who saw Schwarz grasp one hand when they knew the knife was in the other will have something to ponder over. Had they acted quickly a life would have been saved and Hilo spared the disgrace which hovers over it through a crime in which two intelligent Americans were concerned, one as slayer the other as victim.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

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—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Manna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

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..... LIMITED.....

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are of turnable from the house that buys at the lowest market—buyers on such goods as are dependable—where wearing qualities are known. One chair may be d at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs

Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear"

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

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Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

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NO. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

G. S. M. — EDITOR

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900.

CHINESE REGENERATION.

The future of China cannot be determined by a small coterie of runaway revolutionists with prices on their heads, nor is it best that it should be. As for the weak-minded barbarian whom these fugitives want to put on the Dragon throne and the strong-minded barbarian whom they want to put off, there is no difference of a kind to assure progress and civilization from the success of either. Kwang-Hsu, the deposed Emperor, is an imbecile and could initiate no policies, progressive or otherwise. He would be the tool of designing Chinese politicians none of whom are likely to care much for a civilization which might, in the end, progress so far as to drive their puppet out of power. If they got the Emperor back they would probably use him, in the customary official way, to feather their own nests; but that the fixity of the character of Chinese institutions would be changed and the great inert mass of population uplifted is not to be supposed. Things would not run along much differently than they do now.

What conservative people object to most in the plans of the Restorationists is the threat of civil war. Such a war in China would be the most dreadful in history; for once give the Mongol a torch and a knife and a fair field and the things he does would chill the blood of Christendom. Those who rode with Yamaji, Sakuma and Oyama in the war of 1894-95 and saw, peering down from the walls of deserted cities the mutilated heads of Japanese prisoners or found the soldiers of the Mikado writhing and screaming at the brink of poisoned wells, have no desire to see the Chinese people rise and begin killing each other and incidentally the whites who live among them. Few merchants, tourists and missionaries could escape the red whirlpool of a Chinese revolution, if once caught within its embrace.

Still there is hope of Chinese regeneration. When the overgrown empire is divided among the Powers and the people compelled by law to accept European standards of civilization, we shall have all that the reformers preach to seek and more. In partition is China's only present hope of political and moral betterment; and the measure is one that events are rapidly bringing to pass.

While it is too soon to say that the plague has disappeared, the indications are that it is near the vanishing point. But it must not be forgotten that filth or a rat escaping from some Oriental vessel may start the pestilence anew. Eternal vigilance is the price of health in a tropical seaport like Honolulu. What the Advertiser fears most is the recurrence of insanitary conditions in the Asiatic quarter with all that would mean of peril to the public health and to the commercial welfare of the group. Already reporters of this journal notice offensive smells, especially at night, about Chinese and Japanese habitations. This means a new danger or the continuation of an old one. As for the remedy, we know of no better one than for the Board of Health to hale both owner and tenant of filthy premises into court. That body has the law on its side and only needs to enforce it. Later on we may have the help of a Grand Jury, but now the Board of Health must alone provide the safeguards if any are to be had.

The decision of the Powers to send troops into China unless the Peking Government will subdue the Boxers, looks like the beginning of the end. If the European soldiers get a foothold in the interior of the old empire they will not abandon it; and that they will get such a foothold is made a reasonable probability by the fact that the Tsung-li-Yamen is as helpless in the presence of the Boxers as it was in that of the Japanese.

Annexation with any kind of a Territorial bill is better than a Hawaii without annexation. There was small progress and no certainty of domestic peace under the old order of things, while under the new we are assured of both. Announcements are to be expected but they will be gradually done away with as Congress becomes well informed about Hawaii's conditions and needs.

Mrs. Dewey in choosing Roosevelt as a running-mate for her aspiring husband should first have caught her hare. Governor Roosevelt is young but he is not callow and would hardly run for Vice President with McKinley, let alone a man who will never come within wig-wagging distance of the White House.

Evidently the prohibition people in Congress have been reading the Hawaiian plague bills.

RUINING THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

Why should Congress have gone to the trouble and expense of sending a Commission to Hawaii to report upon the proper form of government for these islands when it did not intend to profit by the work of that Commission but, on the contrary, proposed to form its independent conclusions and incorporate them, however erratic and mischievous they might be, in the body of our organic law?

That is what has happened at Washington. The Hawaiian Territorial bill as drawn by Senator Cullom and his able coadjutors was a wise and practicable measure. The Commissioners began their work by recognizing the fact that they were making a Government, not to split the conditions and prejudices of Kansas, Connecticut or Oklahoma, but the traditions and interests of the Hawaiian group. Yet when Congress got hold of the measure all the demagogues and cranks seem to have had their innings. Assuming, in their folly that they were helping to make Hawaii a white man's country, these hare-brained visionaries so altered the land law provisions that a poor man, if the bill becomes a law in its present form, must deal with Washington and Honolulu both when he wants a homestead in Hawaii, and at a cost to him that may be prohibitive. Declaring that they were instituting "Americanism," they struck out the property clause from the suffrage and thus proffered the native and foreign haters of things American the best chance they could possibly ask for to rule this land and oppress the men who had made it possible to raise the Stars and Stripes on the old strongholds of the monarchy. Talking vaguely of giving white labor a chance to do work that white labor never will undertake, the Congressmen from Skaggs Corners and Cheesquakes Creek—men who are not sure whether Hawaii is nearer the equator than the North Pole and who probably never read a line of the Cullom Commission's report—have so mangled the labor laws that there is no telling how soon the prosperity of every worker here, white, brown and yellow, may go a-glimmering. Not satisfied to stop the contract importation of the only people who will sweat in our cane fields, they propose, in sheer defiance of the ruling of the Solicitor General, that the Constitution is not yet extended to Hawaii, to compel the return of all contract laborers who have come here since July 4, 1898. Such a law would deprive productive industry in these islands of the help of 24,086 Japanese men and 4,029 Japanese women. If their going would make room for white men there might be some reason to approve of it, but white men will not cultivate cane in Hawaii any more than they will in Louisiana. We are simply deprived of laborers we need and the only ones we can get. Although Hawaii buys more of America in proportion to the total number of its inhabitants than perhaps any other country, the parochial statesmen who are ruining the Cullom-Knox bill want to reduce our capacity to buy by cutting off the labor of those who create our wealth and make buying possible. No wonder Senator Morgan, who knows Hawaii, holds up his hands in disgust and tells the Senate that the island bill has no further interest to him.

The amended Cullom-Knox Act as it stands is a sheer affront to the authors of the original measures; a reflection on the Commissioners, not only, but upon the American party here; a piece of stupid demagoguery which shows what a perilous venture world-wide expansion is at present hands; a devitalized, an emasculated, an impertinent bill which impeaches the common sense of the American law-making body; a leverage of wrong which plies an Ossa of humbug upon a fellow of ignorance and self-sufficiency. Will the joint conference committee before which this insufferable makeshift is now to come render it any the less obnoxious? We fear that it will not.

But one thing remains to put a finishing touch on the shameful exhibition which Congress is making and that is to appoint some carpet-bagging job-chaser Governor of the Territory. After that the deluge.

THE RETROACTIVE LABOR CLAUSE.

We spoke yesterday of the intent of the authors of the contract-labor amendment to the Cullom-Knox bill, to deprive Hawaii of 29,000 Japanese laborers to make room for white workmen who would not come. This morning we have a few words to say about the futility of deportation.

How are these laborers to be found for shipment home? How could the United States Government, with no records of identification in its hands, pick them out? It is all the Island planters, acting together, can do now to spot runaways; and as it is hardly likely that these business men would help the Federal power to strip their own properties of labor, what could the Government do to carry out the law? Searching for needles in a grain field would be a light and easy task compared with trying to pick out Japanese who have come here under contract since 1898 and want to stay, from the great army of coolies who have been here for a longer period.

And there is another obstacle. Under what law has Congress the right to make legislation of this kind retroactive? If Hawaii came under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof when the flag was raised, then, of course, it would be legal enough to punish all local infractions of the American contract labor statutes since that time. But the Solicitor General of the United States says that the Constitution did not go into effect here when the islands were annexed. It waited upon a formal act of Congress which even yet has been withheld. Both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government recognized our exterior position when they made special regulations extending this or that American law to the Hawaiian sphere. That would not have been necessary if the Constitution held perfect sway. For Congress to say now that it has a right to go far back of the date of special enactments and to compel Hawaii to make reparation for disobedience to laws which did not apply here at the time is to fly in the face of the most rational interpretations of Constitutional duty.

Should the Cullom-Knox bill pass with the retroactive amendment Japan would naturally ask for indemnity in any case of deportation. She let laborers come here under a law which had not been superseded and having done so would not allow them to be cheated out of their contract wages. This is perhaps the greatest obstacle of all.

In thus dealing with the recent action of the House we do not mean to have it understood that Hawaii will antagonize any fair and proper inhibition of contract labor and its penal enforcement. The islands know that a change must come; they are prepared to have the contract system abolished. But they resent any retroactive prohibitions or penalties, as an injustice to employer and laborer alike. Furthermore, they believe that such prohibitions and penalties would not hold for an instant after they had been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Even the Spaniards will enjoy Dewey's present campaign.

We can hardly wonder at the charge that Congress is bungling Porto Rico legislation when the Hawaiian Territorial bill is examined.

Perhaps if the United States starts to deport some 29,000 Japanese coolies to their homes, who have gained a right by contract to stay in Hawaii, the Tokio Government may be heard from at Washington in anything but an artless Japanese way.

Now enters General Miles as an aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Why, no man can tell without the aid of a clairvoyant. The demand for Miles as a party leader is best represented by a long row of ciphers and an occasional blank.

Senator Hoar quotes ex-Queen Liliuokalani as saying that, as it was impossible for her people to maintain themselves, she was glad the United States had got the islands. This is a cheerful and philosophic sentiment which we hope there will be no occasion for the esteemed Independent to deny.

Another Sunday has passed without plague or the suspicion of plague. There has not been a bubonic case in the month of April, and if none occurs the quarantine will be raised, so far as our local Health Board can do it, on the first of May. Dr. Carmichael will decide as to the length of the Federal quarantine.

Queen Victoria is wearing the green like one of the minor born. She has promised to have a regiment of Irish Guards and she wants a recent grandson to be named Patrick. The belief in England that the Queen is a better politician than the best of her advisers loses none of its prestige in the light of the Royal visit to the most distressed country.

CONDITIONS ON HAWAII

Flourishing State of Plantations.

FINE NEW CARRIAGE ROADS

L. A. Thurston Returns From Tour of The Big Island and Maui With Interesting Information.

L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle, of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, and Manager Hedeman, of the Honolulu Iron Works, returned yesterday from an extended trip to the island of Hawaii. The primary object of the trip was to locate the new Cane sugar mill, and to inaugurate work on the foundations. They went by way of Kona, landing at Kailua, and proceeding thence overland to Hilo. Mr. Thurston was seen at his home up Nuanu Valley yesterday afternoon, and gave a most interesting account of the excursion, of the conditions of the sugar plantations visited on Hawaii and Maui, and of the development and improvement of the roads on the big island.

There has been an exceedingly severe and long-continued drought in North Kona and Kailua. The coffee crop in this former is almost a total failure. In South Kona, on the other hand, there have been heavy rains, and the crop will be good. In Kona they have had but twenty-six inches of rain in ten months, sixteen inches of which fell in two months. The Hutchinson and Pabala plantations are behind hand in taking off their crop. They rely on flumes to convey the cane to the mill, and as there was no water they could bring no cane to grind. Within a few days, however, the rain has come in sufficient quantity, so that these plantations are now grading to their full capacity.

Mr. Thurston described a novel and interesting development at Hutchinson plantation. This was the installation of a pump at Honouliuli which is to deliver a million gallons every twenty-four hours at an elevation of 600 feet from irrigating cane. This is the first attempt at irrigating cane by pumping on that side of Hawaii; and it is also the highest level to which water has yet been pumped anywhere in the islands. Although Oahu expects to raise water to that level this summer, the party stayed a day and a night at the volcano. They went down into the crater and found that the bottomless pit at the bottom of Halemauumanu from which great clouds of smoke have been pouring the last few months has been literally filled up by the falling in of the western wall of the Halemauumanu pit. They found a crack extending a quarter of a mile 400 feet from the inner pit parallel with the edge of the pit on the side toward the Volcano House. This crack has a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet, and its sides are red hot. Here they saw the first fire seen in the crater for two years and a half. As yet the fire visible is very small; but the heat of the crack has been increasing for some time past, and when the next molten lava is visible it will undoubtedly be at that point.

The party spent three days at Oahu. Here they have had and are having fine rains, and the plantation appears to be in splendid condition. Over thirteen hundred acres of cane have been planted. The exact location of the mill has been fixed upon, and leveling for the foundations has begun. The bed of the Hilo Railroad has been graded to the mill site. The laying of the track has been delayed by the non-arrival of the locomotive, which has been detained for two months on the wharf at San Francisco by lack of shipping facilities. The railroad manager rigged up a donkey engine on a flat car. By means of this contrivance, which was certainly ingenious, it was rather funny looking, he succeeded in laying three miles of rail. Within thirty days after the locomotive arrives and is put in position, the track will be through to the mill site.

The large amount of shipping in Hilo harbor was an unfamiliar sight. During the few days that the party remained in that town there were eight deep-sea sailing vessels, two transports, and six island steamers seeking to load or unload cargoes. This emphasizes the necessity for the immediate extension of wharfage accommodations at Hilo. The single wharf and the lighters are wholly inadequate to handle the very large increase in the business of the port.

On their way back the party went through the districts of Hilo, Hanalei, Kailua and Kohala. They made the trip without difficulty in a carriage. This is one of the first trips made by carriage over this route; it is only three weeks since the carriage road was completed. The roads in Hilo and Kohala were excellent; but improvements are badly needed in the grades in Hanalei. The road from Hanalei to Waimea is generally a mud lane and is as bad as ever. New grades are being constructed from Waimea to Hanalei, but work on the road had come to a standstill for lack of appropriation. This road is greatly needed, and work on it should be pushed along to completion.

There is a good carriage road from Kailua all through North Kona and half-way through South Kona. From the middle of South Kona to Kauai road had for the carriage road has been completed, but no surfacing has been done. Mr. Thurston was informed by local residents that parts of the road

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can get more for his personal services if in strong and vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Can Eat — "Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-digesting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

had been accepted by the road board although the conditions of the contracts had not been fulfilled. The travelers found piles of surfacing material in the middle of the road; and pick axes, crowbars and shovels were scattered along the road for five miles. There is urgent need of an appropriation for completing the surfacing of the road, as the money already spent is of little value until the road is surfaced. Carriages can get through, but the road is not fit for carriages, and will not be until it is completed, which can be done at small expense. It will soon be possible for the first time to drive from Kailua all around to Kohala.

There is a capital little hotel at Waimea kept by a man named Akona, and the travelers found it a positive oasis in a desert. The table was excellent; the proprietor served up broiled chickens in a style quite worthy of Delmonico. Everything was clean and well ordered, and people who journey in that region will find this inn one of the very few in which they will really be made comfortable. How it came to be there is a mystery.

In order to avoid the steamer trip along the windward side of Hawaii, people can now secure teams which will take them from Kailua overland to Hilo. Travelers by this route go via Waimea and through Hanalei, stopping at Waimea and Laupahoehoe. At Kohala there have been abundant showers, and the mills are grinding at full blast. The cane through Hilo, Hanalei and Kohala is looking very well. The party was held up at Kohala five days by the uncertain movements of the inter-island steamers, and finally went from Mahukona to Maui, landing at Kihali. The cane at the latter plantation is in fine condition. Nine hundred and twenty-five acres of it are already planted. The shaft for the new pump at the 800 foot level, being constructed by the Hilo Iron Works, is down 225 feet. This station will furnish water for part of the second and the whole of the third crop.

Messrs. Hedeman and Castle remained over a week to consult Lowry and Baldwin about settling the details of the new Hawaiian Commercial mill. This will have a capacity of 500 tons of sugar per day, and will be the largest mill in the world grinding cane sugar. They have already begun work on the foundations of the new mill which is to take off the crop of 1902. At Oahu the cane is already under way for the crop of 1902.

Mr. Thurston was able to give a good deal of welcome information about Kihali. The land has been found to hold water so well that it is taking much less than was anticipated to the acre, and less than was planned and calculated for when the present pumping plants were ordered. The one in operation and the one being installed were calculated to supply water for the first and second crops; but the land requires so much less than was expected that the present indications are that the two pumping plants will take care of three instead of two crops. The water from the present wells is abundant and of good quality. There has been scarce any change in the quality of the water in sixteen months' pumping. Thirty-five acres of cane were left over from planting; this lot will be ground at Spreckelsville soon. It is in fine condition, and is expected to yield ten tons of sugar to the acre, although it was not planted until December and January, six months after the regular time for planting.

When the plantation was first started a considerable percentage of the land was not reckoned as cane land because it was rocky. Except for a few knolls of considerable area; however, all the rocky land on the plantation will be planted up by means of trenches. The stone has been found to be loose, and to lie entirely on the surface. The expense of clearing the land will be about fifteen dollars an acre, and all the stone can be removed eventually.

The clearing away of the rocks and the steam plowing will proceed so that the planting will be well under way in June. The planting to be put in this summer will be 1200 acres. The grinding of the crop now in the ground will begin in December.

The First Bank of Hilo.

The First Bank of Hilo is now fully organized for business. At the meeting held last Saturday morning the following officers were chosen: P. Peck, president; C. C. Kennedy, vice-president; John T. Moir, cashier; W. S. Wise, attorney.

The bank is located in quarters which are a credit to the institution, and of which the town of Hilo, as well as those connected with the institution, may feel proud.

Mrs. Kahibaum Dead.

Purser Sharrett of the James Makes brings the sad news of the death of Mrs. Kahibaum of Kohala, Kauai. Deceased was the mother of Christian, August and Joe Conrad of this city. Christian Conrad was with his mother when she passed away.

THOSE WHO GO

Australia Has a Big Booking.

Over Two Hundred People Will Leave For the Coast Today on The Old Liner.

On the Australia today will leave for the Coast the largest number of cabin passengers ever carried from Honolulu by that old liner. Nearly a hundred people are booked to sail and accommodations are at a premium. In the steerage will be at least one hundred and twenty-five persons, many of whom have waited anxiously for months to reach San Francisco at a cost not too great for their slender purses.

Great piles of baggage yesterday on the wharf of the Oceanic Steamship Company showed that the passengers were taking plenty of clothing along. The employees of the company had lots of work to do. Ladies who wanted better cabins fussed about Purser McComb and Chief Steward Seeley and men who wanted certain things just so made vigorous efforts to arrange matters in advance.

A number of the Galicians whose imprisonment for violation of labor contracts made such a stir a year ago, were in the steerage. Scores of women and others who came seeking employment and not a few tourists who have spent most of their funds during a prolonged stay were also below stairs. The departure of the Australia will be a scene of bustle. The following is a list of those who have secured tickets for the trip:

D. R. Vida, T. Whitson, E. L. Emery, W. H. Timmins, Thomas Prowd, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cohen, Mrs. Burrow, Miss Bella Bartley, Miss L. Jacobs, Miss Cheeseman, Miss H. C. Bushfield, F. W. Meier, wife, children, and maid; A. Drew and wife, Miss F. Nolte, Miss F. Katz, J. S. McCandless, A. S. Humphreys, Mrs. Dorland, Miss Pinkham, T. M. Smith, W. George Ashley, Miss C. Martin, Miss S. Call, J. H. Smith, W. W. Correy, C. Robinson, Mrs. Captain Pederson, Miss Leicester, Miss M. Dowler, Mrs. Merritt and child, Miss Annie Bartholomew, Miss Emmeline Bossard, Mr. and Mrs. Ynew Cheng, Armstrong Smith, V. A. Johnson, Mrs. W. J. Hills, Miss Weigand and three children, J. A. Hopper and wife, Miss H. Hopper, Mrs. S. Gilman, J. McGuire, C. Capillo, A. Larsen, A. W. Welch, J. J. Williams, W. Murray and wife, R. J. Thompson, R. C. Gead, W. P. Barry, Miss Hazen, Miss A. L. Lincoln, J. M. McChesney and wife, A. Merriweather, wife and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Renjes and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. G. Grove, Miss Fernbach, Mrs. French, W. Wolters, Mrs. J. C. McCandless, two children and maid; Mrs. Morrison, C. H. Norton, Mrs. and Miss Center, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., O. H. Dickey and wife, S. Wilson and wife, Mr. Noight, S. R. Crowe, Mrs. D. H. Case and two children, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, Miss Williams, W. C. Mighell, D. W. Brown, J. E. Langren, R. K. Shoemaker, J. Wright, O. P. Cameron and wife, Miss E. Carson, C. E. Kellogg, P. Beantell, E. Dalton, W. Wansauer, J. H. Walker and wife, W. W. Bledsoe, R. W. Dalton, F. Babyn, A. W. Kaufman and wife, A. W. Benedict, W. H. Gregg, Peter Foley, J. Williams, A. Jordan, W. S. McWilliams, J. W. Cooke, Mrs. A. Connor, Miss L. Roche, J. Hackett, M. Brand and son, J. C. Thompson and wife, H. Wilmer, J. F. Hyman, Mr. Schmalzer, M. Good, S. Valenti, H. R. Tuck, Mrs. Rosenberg, J. Stewart, J. Bruce, E. Aboracki, Frank Davis, S. Koralski, John Kharakela, Johnson, Caster, John Kharaki, M. S. Belmer, Harry M. Parker, D. S. Smith, S. Cogill, H. W. Lufsch, John Henderly, J. E. Madigan, M. Foss, W. Searle, W. G. Anderson, G. Norton, A. Larsen, B. P. Gale, A. McPherson, W. L. White, Pedro Day, Miss Walter, J. Paraski, H. E. Sherwin, Benjamin Lueter, G. M. Webb, G. D. Tapper, Mrs. Sherman and son, H. Engle, E. C. Boehm, J. Matiod, E. Sutter, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gorman, M. Kiley, A. J. Brown, W. Henry, T. Dinkin, H. Cody, James Patterson, V. Santos, A. M. Byones, M. Groch, H. Brank, John Royce, L. E. Toomer, Mrs. W. J. Hills, A. B. Richards, R. Pickett, G. B. Duncan and wife, F. Berchten, W. L. Cole, W. S. Ferguson, G. Henry, L. Capillo, J. H. Uri, A. Roberts, Mrs. George Bools, H. H. Allison, R. H. Maddock, D. Saylor, M. Ford.

HONOLULU TO SYDNEY.

That Port Informant It Must Do the Right Thing.

The action of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mott-Smith in sending to the Consul General at Sydney, instructions to post the laws of 1896 relating to quarantine, with the regulations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in conformity therewith, was approved by the Executive Council yesterday. This is an important step. It puts Sydney in the same sanitary relations with Hawaiian ports that Honolulu now has with mainland ports.

It means that Hawaii will from now on quarantine against Sydney and that accurate information of that city's condition must be brought by ships from there. Honolulu is on her dignity in the matter and will make Sydney know what a what.

WILL BE A LAWYER.

Wilder Wight Has Determined Upon a Professional Life.

Young Wilder Wight, now at school in California, has decided to follow the profession of the law making a specialty of marine law. Instead of returning to the islands during the summer the young man will spend his time watching the building of ships both of iron and wood to familiarize himself with the work of construction. During frequent voyages between here and the Coast on sailing vessels he has learned navigation and sailor craft so that he is now quite able to handle a vessel fairly well.

This work has been preparatory to the marine law study to be taken up in the East after graduation from the University of California.

COUNCIL TALKS POI

Young Says We Should
Build Shops.

UNCLEAN METHODS USED

An Appropriation Wanted to Improve
Streets in Portuguese
District.

In the absence of President Dole from yesterday's session of the Council of State, Councilor Kaulukou was chosen to act as chairman. There was a small attendance and routine work was the main business considered. Councilors Achi, Robinson, Kaulukou, Jones, Alana, Gear, Nott, Ka-ne and Gonsalves, and Ministers Mott-Smith and Young answered the roll call. Attorney General Cooper was busy in court.

Councilor Jones, on behalf of the Committee on Finance Department reported that the committee had summed up the totals of Act 3, and the bill had been printed and lay on the desks of the members. The new total amounted to \$495,916.82, being an increase of \$12,143 over the amount as first reported to the Council. The report was accepted and laid on the table for consideration with the bill.

Councilor Ka-ne read the report of the Judiciary Committee, covering sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 4, wherein was stated:

"Your Committee on the Judiciary and Attorney General's Departments to whom were referred sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 4, beg leave to report that we recommend that the sections pass in the bill with the exception that section 6 be amended by adding thereto the words 'by the President of the United States.'

"Respectfully submitted,
"A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
"P. K. KA-NE.
"J. L. KAULUKOU."

It was moved by Councilor Jones that Act 3 pass its first reading, which was effected by a unanimous vote.

Wants Road Repaired.

At this point Councilor Gonsalves arose to request that a new item be inserted amounting to \$17,000 for the purpose of widening Miller street from Punchbowl to Kilauea streets and a similar work performed on Kilauea street between Punchbowl and Alapai streets. If this item could not be inserted then he wanted the assurance of the Minister of Interior that part of the appropriation of \$526,000 for roads and bridges in Honolulu would be utilized for straightening out these streets. During rainy weather children could not go through the streets to school, and laborers were forced to tramp through mud to go to work. The stone wagons from the quarry were road destroyers, and both streets were literally quagmires on wet days. Gear thought that the big appropriation was sufficient to insure street repairs and improvements as requested by Mr. Gonsalves. Mr. Young assured the latter that he would recommend the improvements to the Road Supervisor, and Mr. Gonsalves sat down, satisfied with the Minister's promise.

Bill 2 was then taken up line by line and passed for its second reading, several corrections being made.

Minister Young asked that a new item, to be known as 160A, Poi Houses, Honolulu, \$20,000, be inserted. He thought \$25,000 would be about the amount needed, but cut the figure down.

Achi did not believe in the Government grabbing everything in sight. He thought an inspector of poi should be appointed. But building houses for everything—wash houses, poi houses and the like—was something they should not do, as it would interfere with private rentals.

Achi Eats Poi.

"There is a law providing for inspecting poi, but it is a dead letter," said Mr. Achi. "I eat poi every day and I would like to see it made properly. It will make the people suffer to have poi made in one place only. The manufacturers will charge for delivering poi. I don't think it is right to force it upon us to have poi made in one locality."

Minister Young did not think the measure would hurt the Hawaiians, but, to the contrary, would be beneficial, especially from a health standpoint. The Government might endeavor to enforce a regulation requiring cement floors, but he did not think the manufacturers would comply. The slushings in the present constructed houses seeped through floors and kept the earth beneath wet and insanitary. The poi shops were nuisances as at present constructed.

Achi said the law against poi manufacture in certain districts was forced upon the Legislature by people who intended to form a company to get a corner on the output of poi. "The natives will howl if the Government takes hold of this matter," continued Mr. Achi. "What are the sewers constructed for, if not to carry off the slushings?"

Mr. Ka-ne was in favor of Minister Young's proposition, as he thought that under Governmental supervision adequate place would be provided for turning out healthy poi. Minister Young was certain that the sale of poi would not be hindered, but only its manufacture affected.

Achi replied tersely: "I want to assure the Minister that it cannot be done."

Adjourned until 3 p m today

Mr and Mrs H Renjes and Mr and Mrs F W Meier are soon to leave Honolulu to take up a permanent residence elsewhere, and during the past week they have been entertained extensively by their friends.

RABBI M. S. LEVI HAS HOT WORDS FOR ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT OF HIS SON

Mrs. M. S. Levy, wife of the well-known rabbi of this city left for Honolulu yesterday on the steamship Australia for the purpose of visiting and nursing her son Herman, who was reported on the 1st of March last to have contracted bubonic plague. The family of the young man has been in a state of distress over the unwelcome tidings and have waited eagerly for news of his condition. When the rumor of Herman Levy's dread illness reached his parents they also received the promise of Dr. Hoffmann, chief of staff of the Board of Health of Honolulu, that he would keep them apprised of their son's condition. The doctor's failure to do so has caused great anxiety to Rabbi Levy and his family.

Rabbi Levy is indignant because of Dr. Hoffmann's forgetfulness and more so over the uncharitable and brutal way his son has been treated by the Health Department of Honolulu. In an interview last night he expressed his opinion that there was no plague in Honolulu, and that the scare was brought about so that certain officials could lay their "claws like vultures" upon the gold set aside for the purpose of protecting the city from the dread disease.

"On the 1st of March," he said, "it was reported that my son Herman was suspected of having bubonic plague. On that occasion I received a note from Dr. Hoffmann, chief of staff of the Board of Health of Honolulu, informing me of the condition of my son, his temperature, pulse and respiration, all of which were of an alarming character. He further volunteered the statement that he would keep me well informed as to the condition of my son on each and every outgoing steamer. This he has failed to do. By reason of an article which appeared in The Call of last week, wherein it was stated that from information they had received and from interviews that had been published from prominent business men of Honolulu, it would appear that there has never been a genuine case of bubonic plague in the city of Honolulu, and that the whole scare was a fake.

"This proposition seems feasible when we stop to consider that the Government funds amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars were at the disposal of the Board of Health to stamp out the bubonic plague. Personally I believe The Call's representations. I cannot believe that anything so audacious could possibly be perpetrated upon an intelligent community. But when a young man is kept in the pesthouse for twenty-four days and the Board of Health is either too cowardly or too ignorant to publish to the world what ailment has kept him in the pesthouse all that time, then it is but natural that our suspicious should be aroused and that we should think that this cry of plague was a fake. It is impossible at this time, so near the Passover holidays, for me to go on this errand of mercy instead of Mrs. Levy, but under all circumstances our child needs careful nursing, and we are determined to probe to the very bottom of what power and what right was given the Board of Health of Honolulu to take a young man from his cottage at the dead of night, pump Pasteur serum into his body on several occasions, without there ever having been so far as our information goes, a single indication of plague in his system.

"The physicians have acknowledged that there were no 'buboes,' that the patient was never delirious, and animals inoculated with his 'spitum' still live. Can any reasonable person doubt these conditions that his illness was anything but the plague? If we shall have evidence to sustain us in this matter we shall make the Board of Health feel the injustice and wrong they have perpetrated upon our son, as well as the anguish and anxiety and sorrow they have brought upon our family."—San Francisco Call.

THE STRIKE ON AGAIN

Lahaina and Olowalu
Men Quit.

CLAIM MANY GRIEVANCES

District Magistrate Acquits Laborers
Tried Before Him and Plantation Managers Appeal.

The latest news from Maui is that the strike at Lahaina and Olowalu has broken out again. Last Saturday afternoon a Japanese working in one of the gangs at Lahaina spoke to the overseer of the gang, saying something about quitting work at three o'clock. The luns told him that he would do nothing of the kind, and that the laborers would continue at work until four o'clock, as usual. The fellow told his mates, and the entire gang quit work, went into town and procured a gong, and went about beating it. They sent word to the other gangs, including those at Olowalu, and the whole crowd of Japanese left work and refused to go on until their demands were satisfied. This was the condition when the Claudine left Lahaina at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Kilauea, which left in the morning, could of course bring no account of the affair; instead, she brought exactly contrary news to the effect that the strike was over. The new strike comprises all the laborers of Lahaina and Olowalu, which are side by side. There is no evidence of sympathy from the Japanese on other parts of Maui.

The principal point of complaint in the original Olowalu strike was that the laborers were not paid at the end of the month for that month's work, but on the fifteenth of the following month. One Japanese at Olowalu brought suit to have his contract cancelled on the ground that the plantation had violated its terms by withholding his pay for two weeks after the end of the month. The Judge ordered his contract cancelled, and fined the manager fifty dollars to be served out at hard labor if he did not pay. The plantation appealed to Judge Kalua. The case came up Saturday at Lahaina and was postponed until Wednesday. It is understood that this is a test case.

In the original strike at Lahaina, the Japanese demanded that the doctor, the timekeeper, and certain luns should be dismissed, that there should be a compensation of five thousand dollars paid to the relatives of each of the Japanese who were crushed under some machinery that fell down a couple of weeks ago, that another five thousand dollars should be paid to the relatives of a Japanese who died of typhoid fever, that they should quit work at 3 o'clock on Saturdays, and that they should be paid at the end of the month. All the men who struck in both cases were Japanese; all the Japanese on both the above-mentioned plantations, 1500 to 1800, both contract and day laborers, refused to work. The indemnity matter, by the way, was ultimately settled by paying five hundred, instead of five thousand dollars.

General MacArthur will succeed General Otis in command.

sand, dollars apiece for the men who were crushed.

Strikers Acquitted.

The Advertiser's special correspondent on Maui sends the following, under date of April 13:

On Thursday, the 12th, the Lahaina and Olowalu strikers were brought to trial before District Magistrate Kahalo of Lahaina, and were acquitted by him on the ground that they—the Japanese laborers of Lahaina and Olowalu plantations—were justified in striking because they had been paid on the 15th of each month instead of the 1st. Among other reasons, presented to the Court for their conduct were alleged harsh treatment by luns, indemnity desired by the relatives of the three Japanese recently killed in Pioneer mill by the falling of a molasses tank, the high prices prevailing at the plantation store, etc.

The two plantations immediately appealed from the decision of the Lahaina magistrate to Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua, who will hear the appeal in chambers at Wailuku during the 14th.

In the meanwhile both mills are shut down and field work is at a standstill. If Judge Kalua sustains the decision of the lower court the case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court. All this will take at least three weeks. The custom of payment of laborers on the different plantations varies; at Spreckelsville it takes place on the 15th, because of the very large number of laborers employed; at Pala and Hamakua payment is made promptly the 1st of every month. There seems to be two sides to the question.

From the Maui News.

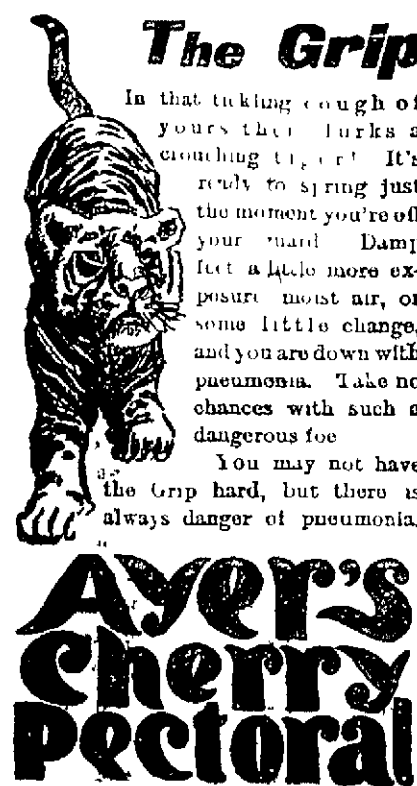
The following is taken from the Maui News:

Sheriff Baldwin returned to Wailuku from Lahaina on Wednesday night, leaving everything quiet here. The Kaanapali Japanese have returned to work, but the Lahaina contingent are still out. They have formulated sixteen different complaints, and it is a poor day when they do not formulate another. Most of these are both ridiculous and untenable. The Lahaina plantation seems to be willing to meet the Japanese halfway in all reasonable complaints, but of course cannot concede the many absurd claims of the Japs. A few days since, the Lahaina Japanese ordered the representative of the Honolulu Japanese Consul to leave their camp. The Lahaina Japanese are still on a strike and the Pioneer mill is idle.

While the News is not yet fully in possession of the inside facts relative to the strike at Lahaina, yet from present developments, it seems that there are some wrongs to be righted in favor of the Japanese. However, that is no excuse for the lawless proceedings that have marked their conduct during the last few days, and if it becomes necessary, a lesson should be taught them which they will remember, to the effect that they must not try to take the law into their own hands.

The Chinese are a great factor in sending prices up in certain localities, such as on King street and up Liliha street, where one of the new "Chinatowns" is going up with the rapidity of a boom town in Oklahoma or Kansas. Building applications have poured in on Sanitary Inspector Pratt for permission to build in this section. Also a new building impetus is noticed on Vineyard street near Relief Camp No. 2, which is becoming the nucleus of a good class of Chinese merchants who foresee a future for trade in that vicinity. Several well built cottages have been erected for a number of well-to-do Chinese merchants and their families who intend to make their homes in the future in a place where a repetition of the disasters which have come to them during the plague epidemic will not happen again.

General MacArthur will succeed General Otis in command.



**Ayer's
Cherry
Pectoral**

is the great preventive of serious lung disease. It's a prompt and certain cure for the Grip. Your hacking cough stops at once, the soreness in your chest passes away. Your escape from pneumonia is complete.

In Large and Small Bottles.
A cure hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

SAFE CRACKERS.

Kaluna and Bill Hoopi Are Caught
"Dead in the Act."

Kaluna and Bill Hoopi are advancing rapidly as criminals. Their latest departure is safe cracking. On Saturday night they broke into the store of J. B. Kern on Queen street and by a lucky coincidence were caught in the act of cracking the safe in the office.

One day last week Kaluna was seen buying eight in a Chinese hardware store by a policeman. The fact was reported to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, who had a watch put on the movements of the man. He and Hoopi were seen hanging around Queen street in the neighborhood of T. H. Davies & Co's store and it was thought that an attempt was to be made on one of the stores in the vicinity.

Believing that the attempt would be made Saturday night the Deputy Marshal got permission to stay in Kerr's store, where he could watch. He had hardly taken his place when Kaluna and Hoopi made their appearance. They had a bag with them and instead of entering the house opposite Kerr's they turned into the entrance to Allen & Robinson's lumber yard. From the yard they climbed onto the roof of Hunsack & Co's office, which is quite a low building. From there they made their way to the roof of the building in which Morgan's auction room and Kerr's store are located and Chillingworth soon heard them fumbling with a skylight over the store in which he was concealed. In a few minutes the men had made it would only mean a little time before they would be captured.

Chillingworth lay hid until the men got interested in their work and then he sprung out at them. They were so surprised that before they could make up their minds to act handoffs were on Kaluna, who the officer considered a dangerous man. Hoopi did not attempt to get away as he knew it would only mean a little time before he would be captured.

The outfit of the would-be robbers was complete. There were two sticks of giant powder, some caps, about three feet of fuse, cold chisels, hammers, drills and jimmies. As the men had been at work but a short time when interrupted but little damage was done to the safe. Directly over the combination the drill made an indentation about a half inch deep. The combination was unbroken.

Kaluna and Hoopi were both out on bonds at the time. They have the robbery at Diamond's and at Andrews' to answer for. The attempt on Kerr's safe is a sure case against them as they were caught in the act.

They have both but lately been released from prison. Hoopi has just finished serving a two years' sentence for the burglary of Ehlers' store, while he was a trusty at Oahu prison and Kaluna has been in jail on and off for the last five or six years.

Mikahala's Report.

When the Mikahala left Hawaii there were 7,500 bags of sugar at Punahoa and 7,000 at Honolulu. Both mills have been grinding steadily. The last few days but little rain has fallen at Kau and there has been rough weather all along the coast. The Mikahala did not go to Hilo, as the Roderick Dhu was not ready to discharge her cargo. The steamers Iwailani and Noeau were lying at Waipio gulch on account of the rough weather at Honolulu. There are 19,000 sacks of sugar at the latter place and 12,000 at Kukuihae. Coming home the Mikahala encountered strong northeast winds and rough sea.

Mahukona Shipping.

Arrived Mahukona, April 9, schr Viking I. Per on 1 day from Hana to Hawaii. Raiway Co. Ltd Cargo grain groceries, cement, etc. Consignees Kohala Sugar Co and Hawaii Raiway Co. Left April 9 by N. Consignee Page & Sons from San Francisco. Cargo general to Hawaii Raiway Co. Ltd.
Sailed Mahukona—April 9 Br sm. Mail steamer James Harrison Sr. for San Francisco. Cargo 21 670 bags sugar 2 700 57 pounds, valued at \$135 71 95. Shippers, Union Mill Co 6000 bags Hana plantation 5957 bags and Castle & Cooke, Ltd 9713 bags

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Palama is building a temporary Kaunakapili church near the Kaimali story.

Water Lowrie and wife Miss Maone and Miss Oeson arrived in Kalaupapa in the Centennial.

C. A. Brown returned in the China Fruit. He was the first passenger off the steamer.

A two year-old Portuguese baby was drowned a day or two ago in a cess pool on Beretania street.

Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse and I. A. Reister sailed on the Manaua from Mahukona for San Francisco on April 9.

Liliuokalani writes to some friends that she will not start for home for at least two months which means the end of the Congressional session.

On her way home the Mikahala made a special trip to Mahukona for J. B. Castle W. Hedemann and I. A. Thurston. The gentlemen were taken to Kilauea.

Instead of taking the Australia to the Coast today as they first intended Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox will leave in the Charles Nelson from Hanalei to Kilauea.

A large oil painting of the Oceanic Steamship Company's new liner, the Sonoma, is on exhibition at Irwin & Co's outer office, and attracts general attention.

Notice has been sent to the Australian authorities to the effect that vessels from there will hereafter be treated in the same manner as ships from Asiatic ports.

The principals in the murder case in which Melde, the Japanese from Kalaupapa was implicated, have not yet been caught, and the case against him was not pressed yesterday.

Mr. James Campbell, who came home on the Australia last week, is seriously ill, and his daughter has been sent for to San Francisco. Mr. Campbell's condition is not yet critical, so far as is known.

H. A. Allen, the pump man of the Fraser & Chalmers Company, Chicago, returned Saturday after an absence of nearly six months. He thinks the differences between the Senate and House bills will be speedily reconciled by the conference committee.

The strike at Pioneer Mill is over. The laborers there and at Kaunapali returned to work on Thursday. The Olowalu strikers were still out when the Mikahala and Lehua left. There were hopes entertained that all the men would be at work by today.

Sheriff Coney's launch which was brought around to Hanalei from Nawiliwili to assist in towing sugar boats was found to be too light for the work. She was moored near the shore and during Wednesday night a high sea drove her high and dry on the beach.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lita Wilder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wilder, and Mr. Charles M. Wight, of the Inter-Island Steamship Company. Yesterday Mr. Wight was the recipient of hearty congratulations when the news became known. Miss Wilder is at present on the Mikahala, bound for the Mainland, and Europe for a pleasure trip.

We desire to call the special attention of our island readers, and particularly the plantation agents; to the advertisement in this issue of the Manufacturing Harness Co., importers and manufacturers of fine carriage and buggy harness, rugs, lap robes, whips, etc. Mr. Alex. Chisholm, who has been associated with the harness business for over twenty years in the Islands, has charge of the manufacturing department.

Acting Judge Stillman has signed an order approving the accounts of and discharging John M. Dowsett, as administrator of the estate of James I. Dowsett, deceased. The heirs of the estate are as follows: Phoebe M. Raymond, Mary Parish, Annie Brenham, Alexander Dowsett, David Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett, Annie Dowsett, all of Honolulu; Elizabeth Parker, of San Francisco; Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett, of San Jose, California, and the estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased. Each heir received \$415.04 in the final accounting.

No Official News.

The China brought the government no telegrams from Washington. The letters which came bore dates as recent as the 22nd, and suggested that the Hawaiian bill would probably be passed in its final shape and become law by the 15th—a week ago yesterday. The prohibition and deportation amendments were not mentioned, and having yet been sprung, President Dole is reported to have said informally yesterday that the objectionable amendments were very possibly introduced in order to postpone the enactment of the bill until the next session.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

DORIC APRIL 24
NIPPON MARU MAY 2
RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10
COPTIC MAY 18
AMERICA MARU MAY 26
PEKING JUNE 5
GALIC JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 21
CHINA JUNE 29
DORIC JULY 7
NIPPON MARU JULY 15
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 23
COPTIC JULY 31
AMERICA MARU AUG 8
PEKING AUG 16
GALIC AUG 24
HONGKONG MARU SEPT 1

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU APRIL 10
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 17
COPTIC APRIL 27
AMERICA MARU MAY 5
PEKING MAY 12
GALIC MAY 22
HONGKONG MARU MAY 30
CHINA JUNE 7
DORIC JUNE 15
NIPPON MARU JUNE 23
RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
COPTIC JULY 10
AMERICA MARU JULY 17
PEKING JULY 27
GALIC AUG 4
HONGKONG MARU AUG 11
CHINA AUG 21

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WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
owner of a Watch

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us that your considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches

Cased in

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS keep us right

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. CLAUDINE

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu
on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunapali,
Lahaina, Maui, Kilauea, Kilauea,
Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lanipahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on
Fridays at 3 p. m. for above named
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kilauea,
Nahiku, Hana, Hama, and Kilauea,
Maui, Lanipahoehoe, Mahukona, Lanipahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu
Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupae, once each
month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunapali,
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kilauea, Lahaina,
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives
at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their freight; this Company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those failing
to do so will be subject to an additional
charge of twenty-five per cent.

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RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
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THE WAR IN BOER LAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing to invest Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, at that time, and to delay his forward advance by harassing the lines of communication. On his side Lord Roberts is concentrating his forces and preparing to take every advantage of the situation, and is likely to strike at any of his forces until he is certain of delivering a crushing blow.

There is little doubt that Lord Roberts is hampered by the necessity for removing his baggage and the loss of the conveyance of the baggage. The Boers are now trying to what they believe to be their superior mobility.

SOURCES OF THE AMBASCADERS.

BRANDFORD, Orange Free State, April 2.—Burgers who are returning from the scene of the Sanas-Pot ambuscade (also referred to as Kares and Korn Spruit) furnish interesting details of the occurrence. It appears that when the first retreating British wagon entered the drift the ambuscaders shouted "Hands up," removed the officers and let the cart through. This process was repeated several times until the wagons arrived in a bunch and the ruse was discovered, and a disorderly fight followed. In one cart were two officers, to whom Commandant de Wet shouted "Hands up." One of them obeyed, whereupon the other shot his comrade dead, refused to surrender and was immediately shot.

The burghers lost three men killed and ten wounded, including a field cornet. Among the wounded was the Dutch military attaché Nix, who received a bullet in the chest. Altogether the Boers captured 339 prisoners throughout the day. The significance of the battle must not be underrated. It was fought by a force of Free Stateers on the flat plains and without shelter. The Free Stateers are now desirous of marching on Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal officers are anxious to emulate the late successes of their allies.

All the Southern Boer forces have now formed junctions with the main Boer army and form a large force of veterans.

Perhaps of greater importance even than the victory was the capture of British secret papers, including maps and plans of 1897, 1898 and 1899, outlining elaborate schemes for the invasion of the Orange Free State and Transvaal and giving a plan for reaching Johannesburg from Mafeking along Dr. Jameson's route, amended so as to avoid his mistakes. Another gives a plan for the march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad.

Steyn Again Appeals.

PRETORIA, April 2.—In his speech at the opening of the Free State Road, President Steyn declared in spite of the surrender of Bloemfontein he had not lost hope of the triumph of the republican cause. The war, he said, was forced upon the Transvaal, and nothing remained for the Orange Free State but to throw in its lot with its little sister republic in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The war, he continued, was begun with the object of maintaining with arms the independence bought with the blood of the forefathers of the nation and had been so successful that it had caused the greatest wonder throughout the world and even to the Boers themselves.

After paying a tribute to the memory of General Joubert, President Steyn said that the British, notwithstanding their overwhelming numbers, were violating the flag of truce and the red cross, and he was compelled to report the matter to the neutral powers.

The President further remarked that the attempt to create dissensions among the burghers by the issuing of proclamations had failed. Referring to the correspondence between the South African Presidents and Lord Salisbury, President Steyn proceeded: "Not only were those efforts made but the republics had dispatched a deputation to Europe and America to bring the influence of neutral powers in order to secure a cessation of the bloodshed and I greatly desire that these efforts be crowned with success."

After saying that the government had asked a temporary loan with the Transvaal, President Steyn concluded with a prayer that the Free State be preserved from being forced to give up its dearly loved independence.

Boer Prisoners III.

SIMONSTOWN, Cape Colony, Thursday, April 5.—Another batch of 1300 Boer prisoners was removed today from the transport Cambridge. The men presented a woe-begone appearance, many of them were sick and their baggage consisted mostly of Kaffir blankets, canvas water bottles and cooking utensils. One of the prisoners died of smallpox and four others are fatally ill.

Prisoners Detained.

NORVAL'S PONT, Thursday, April 5.—A detachment of burghers, who were proceeding hence to Bloemfontein are reported to have been detained at Edinburg, about fifteen miles from here, of Reddersburg, in the Orange Free State, and dispatched to the assistance of the Irish Fusiliers captured near Reddersburg.

Innocents Taken.

CARNAVON, Cape Colony, April 6.—It is reported that 200 insurgents who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Renhardt, rode into that place and were captured by the British troops.

The Canadian artillery has returned here from Van Wyck's Veld.

Robert's Reports.

LONDON, April 7, 1:05 p. m. Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were: Officers killed, Captain E. G. Cassen and Lieutenant C. R. Barclay, both of the Northern Command. Wounded, two

captured eight. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, eighty; wounded, 33; the rest were captured. Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 429 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200, with five guns.

Braam's Force Threatened.

LONDON, April 7, 2:35 p. m. The Boers are in force at Wepener, north of Sandfontein, Orange Free State and are threatening General Buller's command division, the main body of which with the artillery is at Wepener.

A telegram which left Maseru, Basutoland, north of Wepener at midday, describes the Boers as being "in great force," and as afraid to make a frontal attack, but it is added they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basuto frontier by a road skirting the Caledon river, which emerges south of Wepener. The Basutos are excited. Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Maseru Friday, going where the Boers are about to threaten, and the Kaffirs engaged for railroad work at Bloemfontein are deserting to protect their villages. Advances reach Maseru almost hourly of Boer activity in the Orange Free State.

The latest unofficial dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, says: "The Boers continue to show great activity and numbers of British troops are arriving daily."

The alleged ill-treatment of the burghers who gave up their arms has led to the front the friend of the Free State, published by the correspondents under military supervision. In his comments, it says:

"When the question of settlement comes, those who are responsible for the outrages will be called to account. We show leniency and tolerance toward rebels and we expect our example to be followed by those directing the enemy's affairs. We shall expect from the two presidents full reparation for cruelty and inhumanity."

The army people at Bloemfontein are depending on water drawn from the wells.

The afternoon papers are unsparing in their criticism of the military dispositions permitting 500 men to be isolated and captured.

The St. James Gazette and Globe dwell with sneering emphasis on the "unfortunate occurrence."

"In England," says the Gazette, "we can but sit still and wonder what will next happen."

Sergeant-Major Brocker, who it now appears, escaped from Pretoria, with Captain Haldane and Lieutenant Le Mesurier, has reached Lorenzo Marques. He lost his companions at Lands river, obtained a situation as a man at a railroad station and eventually made his way to the frontier.

A small contingent of gunners from the British battleship Monarch left Cape Town for Bloemfontein Friday. Though Lord Roberts lost nearly a thousand men this week, he is strong or relatively, as four times as many men have been landed at the Cape. CAPE TOWN, April 6.—A determined attempt to escape was made today by the Boer prisoners at Simon's Town and fourteen of them succeeded in getting away.

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was re-captured. Sentries have been placed at different parts of the town and the station is under military supervision.

Review of the Situation.

NEW YORK, April 7.—(Afternoon service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The game of counter-stroke has been played both sides with success. Methuen has entrapped a small body of Boers near Boshu, surrounded them and taking fifty-four prisoners, after a four hour fight. His force included the Imperial Yeomanry, whose exploit will be a popular one in England, where great interest has been taken in this body of Rough Riders and crack shots. The casualties were early equal on both sides, apart from the prisoners."

The dispatch in regard to Methuen's success throws little light upon the mysterious operations which that commander has been conducting north of Kimberley. It indicates the facility with which the British commanders adapt themselves to the guerilla warfare into which the Boer tactics are plying. General Buller's troops, who were killed on the Boer side, was Joubert's military adviser in Natal, and was engaged by Dr. Leyds at the outbreak of the war. His record in the French army was brilliant and Dr. Leyds made an excellent lieutenant in carrying his services. He had been in the French war office and staff college and was chief of staff in the Algerian army. French officers have considered that his abilities were overrated, but he had ever been useful to the Boer Generals in Natal showing them how they could adapt their tactics to the conditions of warfare. He was the best foreign expert on the Dutch side and his death is a serious blow, especially as the Boers have lost two of their best men—Joubert and Cronje.

He suggested the new policy of counter-attack upon the lines of the British communication, as has been reported, he has fallen a victim of his own tactics.

The Boers have followed up their attack on Korn Spruit by a similar one aimed against General Roberts's line of communications.

The new tactics followed by the Boers have a dispiriting effect upon the thoughtless observers who had fancied that the war was virtually over, but veterans in the service are not disconcerted by them nor are they alarmed.

Absurd statements printed by sensational newspapers of the strength of the Boer raiders are rejected in official circles as unworthy of credence, instead of having 20,000 men and being ready to invest Bloemfontein, the Boers are not believed by cautious people to have more than 5,000 or 7,000 burghers. Inaction was fatal to them and they were forced to adopt new tactics and attempt a series of counter-attacks. Veterans are surprised that this has not been done before and that General Roberts's General Methuen and General Buller's lines of communications have not been seriously raided.

It is added that the Boers, having discovered how effective these tactics are

continue to make use of them in their operations, and the effect upon the isolated garrisons and stations. It is readily admitted that they have the power of harassing General Roberts's army in this way and of retarding its advance, but the view taken in official circles is that the reinforcements which have been pouring into South Africa, during the last two months will speedily enable the British army to take the offensive and drive off the Boers from the Southern section of the Free State.

General Buller's inaction is not understood by military men and the opinion is expressed that Warren's division will be ordered to the Free State.

The Ashanti outbreak is considered inopportune, but not of serious magnitude.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

Dr. Jameson is very ill at Cape Town.

The Free State burghers now have plenty of food.

The captured British guns have been sent to Wimborg.

Anxiety is felt about the Bloemfontein water supply.

Dunraven's sharpshooters have started for South Africa.

About 20,000 Boers are said to be around Bloemfontein.

General Snyman commands the Boers about Mafeking.

All British subjects have been ordered to leave Pretoria.

The British delay is giving the Boers needed time to reorganize.

Free State farmers are more afraid of the Transvaalers than the British.

Two thousand additional Boer prisoners will soon be sent to St. Helena.

General Buller's movements may be crippled by lung sickness among the draught oxen.

Cecil Rhodes arrived in London April 6th. He was indifferently received by the public.

The paroled Boer General Pretorius is said to have supervised the ambuscade at Korn Spruit.

Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony protested his loyalty at a public meeting and joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

Portugal has consented to the transportation of British troops across from Beira into Rhodesia. The news has made a profound sensation in France.

Col. Porter with ninety Carbineers and Scots Grays, with two guns, charged a large body of Boers without casualties and rescued ninety-odd British prisoners.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The battleship Kearsarge is a success.

Senator Foraker says McKinley can't be beaten.

Last week Bryan made addresses in California.

The labor party of Brazil has been reorganized.

Queen Victoria is actively sight-seeing in Dublin.

General Otis will leave for the United States in April.

Argentina will make a treaty of commerce with Brazil.

Texas railroads have been badly damaged by floods.

Latest advices say Dewey's boom is a complete failure.

Judge J. E. Rockwell, a well known Coloradoan, is dead.

Oswald Rothmaler of the Western Sugar Refinery is dead.

Washington State Republicans have instructed for McKinley.

The Navy Department will accept the submarine boat Holland.

The known v.c.m. of the Apache war party in Arizona is J. D. Mack.

Blackburn's election as Senator from Kentucky is contested by Deboe.

The floods in Texas have risen to the proportion of a State calamity.

Osmán Pasha, whose death was prematurely reported, died April 4.

The Queen, to honor Ireland, will form a regiment of Irish Guards.

General Cornio Pavia has been appointed Minister of War in Italy.

Several American travellers in Italy have been stricken with small pox.

Brazil is about to install a plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Gold is leaving Japan and trade balances are largely against that nation.

Kentucky Republicans will appeal the gubernatorial case to the Supreme Court.

The new Brazilian cruiser Floriano Peixoto will be soon brought out from Europe.

The San Francisco Labor Council asks Congress to stop Japanese immigration.

It is now stated that Captain Leary was retired from Guam at his own request.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Pinar del Rio, Porto Rico, owing to race riots.

Miss Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, has been married to Ensign Conner.

The Emperor of China is very ill and is believed to have been given slow poison.

The Republicans carried Rhode Island by a 3,000 plurality on the gubernatorial ticket.

Fire had destroyed thirty buildings at Proctorville, Ohio, and at last accounts was still raging.

Olga Neherole has been found "not guilty" and will go on with the production of Sapho.

Capt. John Codman, the famous advocate of free ships and free trade, is dead in his 86th year.

Forty Doughboys have left Wimborg under contract to work in California at fifty cents a day. An effort will be made to stop them at the boundary line.

The Porto Rico riots are caused by the natives resenting the coming of Japanese negro laborers.

Queen Victoria desires that the son born to the Duke and Duchess of York should be called Patrick.

Editor Knicker of Anaheim, Cal., was horse-whipped by E. P. Fowler of that place for a letter in print.

Money donations to the Crown Prince of Japan and his bride will go to pay for a national museum.

ISLANDS AT WASHINGTON

News Letter From Mr. W. N. Armstrong.

HAWAIIAN BILL TOLD OF

Some Strong Talk Against a Delegate To Congress Being Granted This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Debate on the Hawaiian bill, in the House, begins tomorrow, the 3rd, and concludes on the 5th. For several days last week, the special friends of the bill suffered from a cold shiver, when it became known that the friends of the Porto Rico bill were making earnest efforts to postpone the debate on the Hawaiian bill until the Porto Rico matter was settled. This proposition was made not through any unfriendliness towards the Hawaiian bill, but in order to prevent it, if passed, from standing as a precedent for free trade. In the present, but only temporary demoralization of the Republicans, owing to their strong difference of opinion on the policy of dealing with the new possessions, the leaders who are in favor of a tariff upon Porto Rico goods, are counting every hostile influence, and as a matter of safety that the Hawaiian bill should be put behind legislation for Porto Rico. But, the friends of the Hawaiian bill, including many who favor the tariff provisions for Porto Rico, insisted that Hawaii had the right of way, by unanimous consent; that it would show weakness on the part of the Republicans to delay the debate on the Hawaiian matter, and, moreover, it would show that the Republicans were quite ready to enforce their policy of granting the Constitution and free trade to one portion of the new possessions, and of denying these privileges to others of the possessions. The proposition to "hang up" the Hawaiian matter was not openly discussed, but was a matter of private conference. Speaker Henderson, who had so emphatically said at the dinner given by the Hawaiian representatives, "I am the friend of your people, and shall do all I can to help you," declared against any delay. Chairman Knox of the Committee on Territories, insisted that Hawaii had the right of way, and must keep it, and that it would disclose weakness to allow even a temporary side track. The result of the conference was to tackle the Hawaiian business on the 3rd and finish it on the 5th. The proposition for delay caused much anxiety for a few hours, especially among those who realize the ease with which any measure may be "hung up." The policy of those who have charge of the bill in the House is to ignore the Senate bill entirely, pass the House bill, and then ask for a conference with the Senate. This is in the nature of a "short cut" in parliamentary proceedings, and, if successful, will close up the business on any day from the 10th to the 15th of this month. In the conference, there will be many changes which will be beneficial to the interests of the Islands. The Committee on Territories is disposed to abandon some of its own amendments, especially that regarding the land law, and leave to the Hawaiian authorities the entire management of their own land affairs.

There has been a disposition on the part of some leading Republicans, to oppose any provision for a delegate from Hawaii, on the theory that the new possessions ought not to have any representative. It is strongly urged that Hawaii, at least, should have one, because she is largely "Americanized," while the other possessions are not. One of the leading Republicans said, "Without a property qualification the mob in Hawaii will not send a trustworthy or capable delegate." The reply to this was that Hawaii must take her chances, and if she sends an undesirable delegate, she must take the consequences.

The Hawaiians here, including Mr. Cecil Brown, dined with several of the leading Democrats last week. Among them were Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Democratic party in the House, Col. Berry of Kentucky, Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. Griggs of Georgia. The silent influence of Col. Berry, who visited the Islands, several years ago, has been strongly in favor of the best legislation for Hawaii. He is extremely popular with the Democrats.

Mr. Richardson remarked that Col. Berry had never failed to assure his Democratic friends that the government of Hawaii was remarkably honest and conservative, and that it ought to be implicitly trusted. The statements made by the personal enemies of the present government regarding "pulls" and "corruption" have been promptly met and denied by Col. Berry, of his own accord in his constant and daily intercourse with his Democratic associates. He has rendered good service to Hawaii, and it is safe to predict that the Democratic leader in the House will make no opposition to the bill, simply for the purpose of nagging the Republicans, or in order to hamper the Executive in dealing with Hawaii.

Aside from the political questions, there is a matter affecting the negro character which is becoming prominent in the District of Columbia. There are nearly 20,000 negroes in the District. Washington is the Mecca of these people. They hold the belief, derived from much that has been said by Northern friends of the negro, that the Republican party is under obligation to assist them. They beg and steal their way to this city, but find little occupation here, because this city is

not industrial. There are no industrial schools for children, and the result is a mass of ignorant and idle men and women. Commissioner Wight lately said in his official report:

"I say it with all kindness, but I state it as a fact, that ninety thousand colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever."

"But they are not safe-crackers," exclaimed Chairman Grout.

"They are worse," answered Mr. Wight.

Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police of the district, interrupted with the remark: "We had eighteen murders here last year. We captured some of the most notorious criminals in the United States in the District of Columbia. We had twenty-five thousand arrests."

This is one of the strangest outcomes of emancipation. It is difficult to handle the matter. Should Congress attempt to generally improve the condition of the blacks, by legislation, it would result in making the Federal capital the home of the negro, and increase this vagrant population. Major Sylvester said in a personal interview: "We are in the woods and don't know how to get out of them."

There is a party of men in the District who now claim the right to vote in local matters on the ground that free American citizens should govern themselves. If the franchise is granted, the negro vote may soon dominate or hold the balance of power.

So, right here at the seat of government the right of self-government is not at present accepted without restrictions. All parties are unwilling to hand the local government over to those who will manipulate the black vote and impair the present efficient government of the District.

W. N. A.

CRISIS FOR CHINA.

The Powers May Soon Land Armed Forces There.

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the American, British, French and German ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese foreign office demanding the total suppression of the society of "boxers" within two months and announcing that otherwise the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior, northern provinces, Shantung and Chi Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

According to the same dispatch the American, Italian and French legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of warships at Taku. Liu Kun Yih, viceroy of Lang Kiang has had three audiences with the Dowager Empress relative to the emperor and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring his majesty to power.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Does Not Extend to New Possessions Says By Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Solicitor-General Richards of the Department of Justice, has filed a brief in the Supreme Court which fixes the attitude of this Government on the question whether the Constitution extends to the new possessions of the United States. The Department of Justice says it does not without act of Congress.

Special dispatches from many points show that the sentiment among Democrats is against Dewey's candidacy. Henry Watterson says the Admiral should have spoken in 1898. He is now for Bryan. The Democrats of Florida say Dewey has made the mistake of his life. Chicago will recall the subscription to defray the cost of the Admiral's visit.

Jean Baptiste Spido, aged 16, is the person who shot at the Prince of Wales. His excuse is that the Prince had caused so many deaths in South Africa. He shot twice. The crowd wanted to lynch Spido, but the Prince, who was perfectly cool, interceded for him.

There will be no action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at this session of Congress. The treaty could not be ratified with or without Senator Davis' amendment.

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MAUI NOTES

Sugar From the Burned Canefields.

William Hannis, a Sanitary Guard
Accused of the Charge
Of Manslaughter.

MAUI, Apr. 7, 1900.—On Monday the 2nd, Wm. Hannis of Hanna was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter by District Magistrate Kaleikau at the Wailuku Court. He was accused while acting as a quarantine guard at Honomanu, of setting his bull-dog on a Chinese, Akiona of Peahi, the dog inflicting such wounds as to cause his death.

On the afternoon of the 2nd fourteen teachers attended the regular monthly meeting in the Makawao Government school house. The subjects presented were: "The Life of Longfellow," "Evangeline," and "Reading."

On Wednesday, the 4th, Mrs. Randall von Tempsey gave a luau to her tenants at Breckon Cattle Station, Kula. This feast was to celebrate the signing of many leases to corn-lands. There were between 80 and 100 present, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese.

W. O. Aiken has charge of the census-taking in Makawao district, which is to be accomplished during the month of June next. He will be assisted by Chas. Copp, E. H. Pieper, E. Morton, Geo. Copp and A. F. Tavares.

Nahiku plantation has been hard-pressed for an adequate supply of provisions recently. When the Claudine sailed away on her ten-day search for the Cleveland, she had on board a hundred bags of rice and other staples consigned to Nahiku. This was the last straw, so Manager Hocking chartered the schooner Nomma, which is now on the way to Kahului for the purpose of taking on a load of provisions to be conveyed to Nahiku.

A. L. C. Atkinson, superintendent of Camp Wood, Kahului, is recuperating from an attack of malarial fever at Haleakala Ranch. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempsey.

Hay Wodehouse is temporarily in charge of "New Kahului."

Maui people endorse the appointment of Dr. Garvin as executive officer of the Board of Health. They also wish to extend their thanks to Dr. Wood for his invaluable services to the islands.

During the evening of the 12th, the Makawao Literary Society will meet at the residence of Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Paia. During the evening of the 13th, the Makawao Debating Society will meet in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church.

On the 6th, C. H. Dickey took the Ke Au Hou at Lahaina for Honolulu. He will leave per S. S. Australia for a two months' trip to the Coast.

The Thursday Club discussed Goethe at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakua. There was a large attendance of ladies.

The Paia Foreign Church is having tessellated walks constructed. Peaches are ripe in upper Makawao.

Weather—Light showers from the sea. During Thursday, the 5th, from 80-100 to 1 inch in localities. Some south wind during the early part of the week.

Under date of April 10, the Advertiser's special correspondent at Spreckelsville, Maui, sends the following:

Just four weeks from the date of the first cane fire here, the grinding of the burnt cane has been completed. The fire rushed through it at such hurricane speed that it was not much damaged, and thus every single stick of cane could be ground. This is a much better condition than could have been anticipated, and the loss will be but about ten per cent of the whole output from the burnt cane.

W. G. Scott, the head overseer, has resigned his position owing to ill health and will seek an interval of rest and recuperation.

The Centennial, from the Coast, arrived on the 7th inst at Kahului, and brought as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie. They have been as far East as New Orleans and both took to have been exceedingly benefited by their trip.

Mr. Lowrie will assist his father in the management, and they will reside at a fine new home that has been built for them near the center of the plantation. Five young men direct from Scotland have lately arrived here and taken positions as luns, and Mr. Chas Macleod, late of Ewa, has also joined the staff.

TAKEN FROM THE NEWS.

Paragraphs Clipped From Wailuku Weekly Paper

Wanted, an electric plant. With 1600 horse power running to waste down the valley, it is strange that some enterprising electrical concern has not seized the opportunity of establishing an electrical light and power plant at Wailuku. If electrical heat can be utilized for cooking, as asserted, this delay is still more strange. Lights, heat and power are needed both at Wailuku and Kahului, and with modern appliances for harnessing lightning and making it bear the white man's burden, it should be only a question of a short time until we have our streets lighted, our dinners cooked and our machinery run by electric power.

Big Opium Traffic.

Now that the strain of the quarantine is over, the attention of the customs officers is respectfully invited to the opium traffic. It is an open secret in certain quarters that somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 worth of the drug was recently landed at Kihel. Of course it is difficult for the officers of the law to get on the inside of these matters and still harder to find the guilty parties or the drug. But the fact that one Chinaman was caught this week peddling tons of opium is evidence both that the traffic is lively and that the police are on the qui vive.

Maui Wants Hospital.

It is to be hoped that a hospital for incurables will be established in Honolulu, and the people of Maui will have the privilege of sharing its hospitality. Last week a man was taken sick in Wailuku with what appeared to be the preliminary stages of consumption and he was unable for love or money to get into the hospital there. True the hospital at Wailuku is terribly overcrowded, but even if it were not, such cases as his are not taken there. It seems incredible that any enlightened government should not make provisions for such cases.

Water Works Unfinished.

The expected has happened. The 31st of March has arrived and the Wailuku water works are not completed. The government seems to be doing what it can to remedy the mischief caused by the delay. Of course the money will be forthcoming in a short time, but it seems too bad that the work should be delayed at all. It is to be hoped that the public spirited citizens of Maui will come to the rescue of the government and keep the work under headway until Act 4 becomes operative.

Bits of News.

Mr. J. C. Long, of Kihel, was in Wailuku on business on Tuesday. Dr. Davison of Lahaina has been quite sick, but is recovering. Recent heavy rains in Makawao have greatly benefited the cattle ranges. The balance of the pipe for the Wailuku waterworks arrived on the Lurline.

The Lanai launch Talulah, Captain Kenui, comes over from Maunaloa to Kihel every Thursday morning, returning to Lanai the same afternoon.

Several plantation teams are engaged in hauling rock to the reservoir site, to be used as a foundation for the cement with which the bottom of the reservoir will be lined.

San Francisco will probably now exercise a little more common sense and leniency toward Honolulu, since the eruption of the plague there has taught them a practical lesson as to what it means to a city to be quarantined against.

Mrs. Wells and daughter did not succeed in getting away last week on the Mikahala, as stated. Just as they were ready to start for the steamer, they were telephoned that the steamer would not take passengers.

Thomas Halstead, "Telephone Tommy," left for Honolulu on Thursday to work for the Honolulu Telephone Co. He was very popular here, and deservedly so, on account of his obliging manner of manipulating the "Hello."

A meeting of the Maui Sanitary Committee was held at Kahului this week and the stringency of the quarantine was materially relaxed. The utmost precautions however are still to be observed so far as the actually infected portions of the town are concerned.

The streets of Wailuku presented quite a metropolitan aspect this week, long ditches being dug along the main street for the reception of the water pipe, long strings of laborers excavating for the water pipe and gangs of pipe layers following them being the striking feature of the scene.

There is getting to be entirely too much "gun play" on Maui. The complaining witness in a case in the District Court this week complacently told of his having fired at a drunk who disturbed his slumbers. Needs to say, he received a severe reprimand from the Court for his recklessness.

Large amounts of goods are being brought to Maui directly from the Coast, but not enough to supply the demand, and there has been a scarcity of foodstuffs and general supplies lately. No ham, no bacon, no cereals, no cigars, and but little of anything else, make the people of Maui sigh for the fleshpots of Honolulu.

What the Kidneys Are For

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The ominous preparations of the Russian and Japanese War Departments continue. The Russians are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at panic prices, and are importing quantities of wheat from Northern China. Japan has called out her naval reserves for service during the approaching maneuvers, when the entire Japanese fleet will be engaged.



FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undecorative perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and best of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light brushing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will cure the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS Bathe and soak the hands, on returning, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA. Pretext of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves. For sore hands, itching palms, and shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 75c. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 1.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 1.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 1.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 1.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 2.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 2.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 2.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 2.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 3.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 3.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 3.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 3.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 4.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 4.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 4.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 4.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 5.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 5.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 5.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 5.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 6.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 6.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 6.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 6.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 7.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 7.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 7.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 7.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 8.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 8.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 8.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 8.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 9.00. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 9.25. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 9.50. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 9.75. CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA, 10.00.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

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A FULL and complete stock of

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BY THE "Czarina" and the "Australia" this week we received

124 COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER

BICYCLES, and our stock is now complete in every style. Size and Gear 1900 COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, with the new Columbia Patent Coaster brake is the latest thing in the bicycle line. Call and see it. RAMBLERS finished in BLACK or in OLIVE GREEN STORMERS finished in ROBINS' EGG BLUE, as fine wheels in the chain line as can be found, and only \$45.

1900 GAS LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:
SOLAR, the best gas lamp made \$3.50 each.
20TH CENTURY, well known as a good lamp \$3.25 each.
BANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Banner Oil Lamp \$3.00 each.
SEARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only \$3.00 each.
SOLAR SURREY, best carriage lamp made \$15.00 per pr.
SOLAR HACK, best hack lamp made \$15.00 per pr.
SOLAR DASH, best dash lamp made \$9.00 per pr.

1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:
NEVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out \$4.50 each.
BANNER, spring back, thousands in use here \$2.25 each.
BANNER, rigid back, \$2.25 each.
JIM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp \$1.00 each.

All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps. Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.

All above are new 1900 goods just received this week. Bicycle Department is next to Bulletin office.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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